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THE WEEKLY ARIZONA MINER.

VOLUME VII. PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1870. NUMBER 30.

THE ARIZONA MINER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

—AT—

PRESCOTT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.

SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy, One Year,	$7 00
" " Six Months	4 00
" " Three Months	2 50
Single Copies,	25

Papers will not be sent unless paid for in advance, and will *invariably* be discontinued at the end of the time *paid* for.

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Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk.

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J H MARION,
Editor and Proprietor

Business & Professional Cards.

COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT LAW,

Tucson, Arizona,

Will practice in the Courts of the Territory

HARLEY H. CARTTER,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

La Paz, Yuma County, Arizona.

Will attend to business in all the courts of the Territory sept 1'69

JOHN M. ROUNTREE,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Prescott, Arizona.

J. P. HARGRAVE,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.

Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona

JOHN HOWARD.

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Prescott, Arizona

Dr. J. E. McCANDLESS.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

(Late of the U. S Army,)

Offers his services to the people of Prescott and vicinity. Can be found, at all hours except when professionally engaged at his office, in Allen & White's store, Montezuma street Prescott

Prescott, November 7, 1868.

G. W. BARNARD,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

and Justice of the Peace.

OFFICE—In the Postoffice, north side of the Plaza, Prescott jan15'70

R. B. YUILL,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Wickenburg, Arizona.

J. E. McCAFFRY,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

O. H. CASE,

CIVIL ENGINEER,

Prescott, Arizona.

C. A. LUKE, & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealers,

Montezuma Building.

Prescott, April 9, 1870.

A. WOLFF, San Bernardino. S. FOLKS, 410 Sacramento Street, San Francisco.

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Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

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Orders solicited. Prices reasonable.

JOHN H. MARION, Proprietor.

Prescott, Arizona, April 10, 1869.

WANDERINGS OVER ARIZONA.

From Tucson to Prescott—The Pimas—Stupid Policy of the Government—Mines, Etc.

[From the San Francisco Weekly Bulletin.]

PRESCOTT, A. T., July 8, 1870.

TUCSON TO PRESCOTT.

My memoranda, obtained from the best obtainable sources, makes the distance between the Territorial capital and Prescott 275 miles. Save a few miles, it is over a wholly natural road, two-thirds of which is remarkably easy of passage. From Sacaton, on the Gila river, to Wickenburg, nearly 100 miles, the road is quite heavy, owing to the fact that some of it is sandy, and the balance passes over earth almost as loose as an ash heap, and the road has only been in use a few months, and has never had the advantage of rains to pack it after being cut up by heavy teams. Generally the road is a mixture of clay and fine stone, with rocky canyons between here and Camp Date creek, and no abrupt hills anywhere There is one stretch of 45 and two of about 30 miles without water—the first near Tucson, and the latter two between Salt River and Wickenburg. The accommodations on the road are somewhat uncertain much of the way, and therefore travelers usually camp out, and can have a hotel wherever they choose By keeping a look-out for grain it can be had each day for animals, and as on other routes in the Territory, grass is rarely scarce or inconvenient But for the danger from Indians, footmen could pass over the whole distance without much fatigue and no suffering The road is unsafe for small parties, save about 50 miles from Phœnix, on Salt River, in the direction of Tucson. Excepting cottonwood on the Gila and Hassayampa, there are no large trees of any kind until within a few miles of Prescott Here pine, oak and other timber is abundant and of fine quality, in about the same proportion as found in timbered sections in general.

FLORENCE AND ADAMSVILLE.

Are the only white settlements on the Gila, above the Pima Indian Reservation They are purely agricultural, and the crops of barley and wheat are very fair this year; the corn is not far enough advanced to determine its relative value. Much corn is not planted until after the wheat is harvested, then put upon the same land and the two crops made within the year Barley is frequently allowed to volunteer once. Water for irrigation is obtained from the Gila. The land is very rich. In these two settlements, which really are but one under the name of Florence Precinct, the yield of small grain this year is fully 1,500,000 lbs Adamsville is a small village, five miles below Florence proper, which consists of but one store, saloon and farm buildings about; it has several stores and saloons and a flouring mill whose owners are prospering They have a large trade with the Pima Indians, who produce much wheat, and exchange it for goods These places are both in Pima county Tucson is the county seat, and distant about eighty miles, partly through a very dangerous Indian country Application for a new county was made to the last Legislature, but a split on the county seat question, I'm told, left them as they are A county is needed and should be granted at the ensuing session in January The Pima and Maricopa Indians have a large reservation just below Adamsville, embracing all the good land on both sides of the Gila for 40 miles, and it is mostly arable for miles laterly on either side.

AN OUTRAGE ON THE SETTLERS

Is in process of perpetration by the Indian Department. Years ago, Government surveyed the Pima Reservation, and also lands adjacent into sections and quarter sections for pre emption. In pursuance of some one's instrumentality a new survey of this Indian Reserve has recently been made, which greatly enlarges it, and embraces many farms belonging to thrifty settlers, who are improving lands before surveyed by Government for their occupation or any persons who chose to do so They have made very expensive improvements. The land was covered with a heavy growth of mesquit; ditches had to be built, and the usual buildings and enclosures erected. There is nothing to be said in excuse for this action on the part of the Indian authorities The Indians had previously four times as much good land for tillage as they ever cultivated, or probably ever will. Now good citizens and farmers are to be expelled from their homes with their wives and children, if Congress can be induced to sanction the new survey. The Indians, of course, are elated with the prospect. Although they (the Pimas) often kill the settler's stock and destroy his property in many other ways by littles, now they hope to get finely improved farms without labor or danger, at the Government expense, and a gross outrage upon the best of owners. Government may indemnify the settler for the apparent value of his home, but not for its worth according to the true owners' estimate; because in no instance, I believe, has a patent been issued to any occupant, though all are legally entitled to one. The useful pioneer will persist in going upon the public domain in accordance with the laws of the nation, but should an Indian's interest demand his lands and improvements, there still seems to be officials laboring to cause the sacrifice. The Indian propensity for obtaining the property of others without compensation, has been dampened but not checked, and white skinned United States officers are helping to gratify it effectually without attendant danger. Congress should promptly refuse its approval of this attempt at peaceful and safe robbery.

THE PIMAS WANT SCHOOLS.

In this connection I have another small growl at the Government policy pursued towards the Pimas in at least one particular. As stated in a previous letter, Gov Safford is spending the summer personally examining the Indian question face to face with the Indians. At Florence, he met the Chief of the Pimas, Antoine, and interviewed him in my presence. Antoine seemed in the main happy and contented. He was accompanied by his sons—stout boys nearly at their majority. The Governor asked him if he was satisfied with what the Government was doing for his people. He answered quite well, but he wanted schools, so his children and those of his people could learn to read and write; said that they could buy all the hoes, rakes, plows, machines, etc., they wanted, but they could not teach themselves to read and write. He presses this subject with all the earnestness possible, and I learn has done so for years. The Governor assured him that he would exert his influence to secure the schools, and he at once called upon the local agent, Capt. Grossman, at Sacaton, and inquired of him what, if anything, was being done in this important matter He responded nothing, for the very reason palpable to all men of the least thought, that the allowance for that purpose was but $600, a sum utterly inadequate to inaugurate the initial step—the procurement of a suitable teacher, to say nothing of other expenses

What is the Government doing to gratify this laudable Indian ambition? Practically nothing, though fully advised in the premises. Seventy thousand dollars are annually expended upon Arizona Indians, yet the pitiful and, alone, worthless sum of $600 has been set apart to prepare rooms, organize and maintain the schools for a large tribe of Indians whose Chief says that all other things he craves he can purchase at will. What a shame! What a commentary upon the sense that prevails upon the Indian question at Washington, where they presume to be better informed on the subject than the most intelligent man whose experience has taught him the truth

The Great Fathers at Washington never had a more hopeful opportunity to worthily try the civilizing influences of moral and educational culture upon the Indian youth, and even adults, than this one. The elder Indians, as I've before written, want peace, and are willing to earn their own food and clothing beside their white neighbor, and let him do the same, the younger bucks are insolent and frequently violent, as well as disposed to subsist upon the fruits of others These young devils have, within a year, collected large bands of stock and turned them into a settler's corn field sometimes they boldly kill an animal or do other almost unbearable mischief against the whites. In vain do the old ones remonstrate. Now, here is a chance to try moral suasion, not on the old, but young, of whom there is some hopes of reformation If Government continues to expend thousands for articles these Indians say they are willing and can buy for themselves, and refuse more than useless hundreds for what they do want and can't purchase, it will be largely responsible for the slaughter of both Indians and whites, which seems imminent in this instance This is no idle apprehension Settlers cannot, if they tay, forever endure the outrages recited, when unredressed, or any true attempt is being made to finally prevent or end them. It is a pleasure to pass from this disagreeable subject to a more entreating one.

ON SALT RIVER.

Here is a settlement of about 300 people engaged exclusively in agriculture The whole neighborhood is entitled Phœnix, and extends some miles along the river bottom on the north side of the stream, and lies several above its junction with the Gila. The land is very rich, and was evidently cultivated several years agone, for the channels of ditches are not wholly filled up and may be traced for many miles, though overgrown with shrubbery Careful estimates give the amount of good land in this vicinity at 50,000 acres, only 1,200 of which are under cultivation, and a comparatively small amount is claimed. Salt river is larger than the Gila above the junction, and is supplied from the White mountains, where snow falls deep and springs are abundant; and Mr Swilling, an intelligent farmer, is of opinion that by carefully managing the water of this stream the entire arable land of the valley could be brought under cultivation. This body of land lies several miles from any mountains, and therefore is comparatively safe from Indian depredations. But few raids have been made, and the raiders rarely get away with their booty, being overtaken on the plains intervening the valley and mountains. The first settlements were made in December, 1867 Only two of all went there with money, and they but little Many are in easy circumstances, and all "gathering gear," and contented as mortals in common. A few rent their lands for a fine income, and do nothing but oversee their business. The crops are a full average this year, and small grain sells on the farm at from four to five cents per pound. Sweet potatoes are produced to perfection, and one farmer has 16 acres growing. Fruit trees are to be obtained soon, and the mildness of the climate is a guarantee that all the delicate fruits will grow excellently. For the farmer and fruit grower, there is not a more inviting locality in central, if anywhere in Arizona.

THE VULTURE MINE.

At Wickenburg I had the pleasure of seeing a rare sight—an Eastern mining company turning out bullion far above current expenses. It is refreshing to an old Pacific coaster to witness an operation of this kind. It strengthens his hopes in the future, and is a bright spot in Arizona. Like most all Eastern mining ventures, this was for a long time classed among the losing; and even now it is a wonder that it pays when all the circumstances are estimated. I doubt if any Pacific coast superintendent would to-day take the Vulture mine and mill and prevent its running in debt. Yet a clever Christian gentleman—B. Sexton, of the Nutmeg State—is rapidly paying off the old debts of the company, making many improvements, and getting nearly all his ore from shafts and tunnels, in pursuance of a plan of developement inaugurated and still continued. The company's 40 stamp mill is at Vulture City, 15 miles from the mine, which is reached by an ascending road for eight and a descending one seven miles, the latter end following a narrow canyon, beset with gorges on either side for about three miles, in any of which the Apaches can lie concealed until the passer-by is within a few feet of them. Many attacks have been made in times not far in the past, and men killed and whole trains of mules captured. But for its inviting character to Indians, the road is pleasant to travel, and still the teamsters go over it willingly and take the chances.

But, returning to the subject, over this road the ore is drawn to the mill, and every drop of water used in and about the mine, shops, boarding house, stables, etc., is also drawn from Wickenburg. It is carried in barrels, by teams going for ore An immense sheet-iron tank, like a steam boiler, drawn upon wheels, is filled each day and hauled out half way to water the passing team animals. The hauling of ore and water costs, by contract, $8 per ton of ore. The miners are paid from $50 to $65 per month, in gold bullion at coin rates, and their board included. Mill hands about the same. Wood, delivered at the mill, costs $8 per cord; before Mr. Sexton's management, it cost $12, and so with the hauling of ore and water Formerly supplies were purchased at retail in the local markets; now at wholesale with no extra cost but freight and commission, there were employed Mexican cooks at the mill, now Chinamen, by which the books show a monthly saving in the provision account of $700. A corresponding recklessness formerly pervaded all branches of the business. Thousands upon thousands of dollars had been expended in superfluous machinery. Now may be seen $35,000 worth of pans thrown aside, which never were needed and can't be used in the business. An inefficient mining superintendent was looking for ore under the foot wall, and upon the whole Mr. Sexton took charge of the Vulture property in a very discouraging condition. I heard no charges of willful extravagance on the part of his predecessors; no whining in any respect. All was pleasant words, such as ought to follow success. The Mining Superintendent, Mr Taylor—an old Washoeite—assured me that without any further development, he could supply the mill with pay ore for three years to come, and after passing through every shaft and tunnel, I cannot doubt his assertion. Laborers about the mine and mill are promptly discharged for drunkenness, profanity, or raising any disturbance among the workmen by tale bearing or otherwise, when any of these offences are positively known to the Superintendent, and I'm assured that the apparent strictness of this discipline is acceptable to the men. No whisky mill or gambling den is allowed at the mine, and a store is kept where employees are supplied with needful articles at a mere trifle above cost.

Mr. Sexton cheerfully expends time to show visitors his operations, but with no view to magnify the value or importance of the enterprise he manages. The Company have none of their stock in the market and don't intend to have. Governor Safford, General Cogswell, John H. Atchison and some other gentlemen, including myself, spent a full day at the mine, and observing the operations in connection with it and the mill.

DATE CREEK MINES.

The military escort which we accompanied was taking Gen Coggswell from Tucson to Prescott, traveled much in the night, and lay over in the day, giving our little party a lively time in journeying and visiting mines. Here the General gave us an extra half day, enabling your correspondent to make two trips to these mines from Camp Date Creek, where we were sumptuously entertained by that elegant bachelor Col. O'Beirne, commanding the post.

Practically, I can say little of these mines. Excepting on the Mayflower lode, there is scarcely any work done in the district—which is christened Martinez. Some of the finest specimens of gold ore I ever saw, are taken from the shaft on this lode, and it is but 7 or 8 feet deep. Smaller holes are sunk at different points on the vein, showing good ore, and evidence of a true vein, from two to four feet in width, though, as any miner knows, not absolute proof. There is little indication of silver, and the gold is very fine, and believed to be evenly distributed in the ore. Fine specimens are rare, though I accidentally, I suppose, in knocking about with the sledge in the shaft, broke down a real beauty, the rarest ever found in the district. I presented it to my friend, Gen. Coggswell, with the understanding that upon all occasions, when asked from whence it came, he should promptly answer "from an Arizona mine." For certain reasons, I want this matter one of record, though the General is decidedly above suspicion in the matter of observing his agreements. A company had erected an arastra, and were grinding Mayflower ore, the result of which I've not been advised, therefore I know of the result of no working test, and will not go off in any enthusiastic predictions; if warranted, the fact is unknown, but would not be surprised to learn they might have been made truly. Not above a dozen miners live in the district proper, and none at the mines. Probably a few more are at work, but with one exception, only working assessments, which are very light—one day on each claim of 200 feet performed within 40 days after record, holds 12 months. This easy condition is almost a necessity, as the Indians are prowling all about, and small parties of two to four are hardly safe. No attacks have yet been made, but that is no sign there won't be any day. I examined the assessment holes on the Last Chance, Queen of Palmyra, Cornucopia and other veins that show well upon the croppings. Croppings cover the hills on all sides, and veins appear to be very numerous.

Wood and water are not convenient in abundance. Water for steam mill purposes may be had quite plentiful within two miles; a fine spring is flowing right in the mines. Date and Martinez creeks, each afford some water in the dryest times, and they may be reached by wagon roads in length from one to four miles. Wood is not in greater abundance than about the Vulture mill, where mesquite commands $8 per cord. The Vulture Company get all their lumber from Prescott, and these Date Creek mines must be supplied from here also. Martinez District is 25 miles nearer Prescott than the Vulture; the former being about 65 miles distant. Date creek gold leads appear well; they may prove even better than they appear.

GEN. STONEMAN'S ARRIVAL.

To take command of the Department of Arizona, with headquarters at Prescott, last Sunday, was the signal for rejoicing and firing of salutes by the good people here. Like most newspaper men, I managed to get an interview soon thereafter, and must say that I believe, in the General, these Indian ridden people will find a treasure. I despise even the semblance of flattery and should despise myself if I were to knowingly resort to it upon any official, especially one for whom I have any esteem. Gen. Stoneman talks like a sensible man; no hobbies, no narrow or one-sided views escaped his lips. He seems to amply comprehend the whole situation. He recognizes that we have hostile Indians that must be fought vigorously, and expresses a determination to give them as much fight as his force will enable him and as quickly and constant as feasible. More good roads are essential, and his influence will be exerted to secure them. The true value of the country needs representation, and this he will encourage, as he will its general development. He is determined to enforce rigid economy in the service and thereby endeavor to obtain more troops. These and other matters were reviewed in about as direct and earnest manner as could have been by any man. His very manner betokens sense in all things and no fuss and feathers in any. Shall watch closely and note the fact, if I am convinced to the contrary. His Staff appointments are not complete. So far as reported to me by a member thereof, they are: Col. E. W. Stone, A. A. G.; Gen. Geo. B. Dandy, A. Q. M; Col. Milton Coggswell, Inspector General; Lieutenant-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Medical Director, and Lieuts. G. H. Burton and W. L. Sherwood, Aids.

RAINS—THE CROPS.

Rains have set in in earnest and corn crops will be good. Wheat and barley were failures. Rich gold mine reported just found in Bradshaw mountain, 35 miles distant. Have visited some mines; when I see more will speak of them and other items, for which there is no room here. J. W.

Business and Pleasure.

"Business first and pleasure afterward," is the thrifty rule that business itself, the great law-maker of the age, lays down to govern the world with; and poor pleasure, that masters all things else in the world but business, must submit to it. Upon business pleasure dare not intrude; or if she does under the stress of great temptation, she meets with a lesson that she does not forget soon. Business allows nothing to divide its authority with it. Friendship, religion, charity, literature, when they come into the counting house of business, must know that the potentate there enthroned on a stool, with a pen behind his ear, a prodigious account book spread out before him, and wafers, mucilage, pencils, envelopes, red tape and india rubber scattered around him, is no limited monarch, he is an absolute autocrat, who allows no sentiment, no levity, no piety, no affection, no laughing and no weeping in his dingy court. It is business and nothing else. The heraldic motto emblazoned on his coat of arms is short, sententious and terrible—"Call upon a man of business in business hours; transact your business, and go about your business." Obey this motto in your intercourse with him, and in your service under him, and you will win his good opinion, and extract from his heart whatever of gentleness there is in it. Disregard it, and he will wish he had never seen you. If you talk to him, be sure you know what you are talking about—*he* will know what *he* is about—tell your story in short, sharp, crisp sentences; and then get up and leave him. This rule seems rigorous, but it is necessary. In the sub division of time, that human affairs demand, and the enormous amount of clerical work, calculating and reading, that men have to do in this day, moments are worth dollars, and because your time is a drug on your idle hands, you have no right to consume the time of a busy man, which is gold to him. After business comes pleasure or rest, or recreation. Once out of the court of business, and the door closed, at 5 o'clock, the time for unbending commences, and here pleasure is as despotic as business was during business hours. The grim individual with pen behind his ear, and pencils, ledgers, cash-books, envelopes, red tape and india rubber as the insignia of his office, then becomes, or should become, tractable to all genial and gentle influences; he should swell his chest with long and strong breaths of air; laugh, talk, eat and drink, follow his wife and romp with his children in as unbusiness-like a manner as possible.

DIED.—Hulet Clark, Esq., for several years District Attorney of San Bernardino county, died in the city of San Bernardino on the 3d instant.

The Miner.

Prescott, Arizona Territory.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1870.

Single copies of the MINER can be purchased at the Postoffice.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE ARIZONA MINER,
PRESCOTT, August 28, 1870.

To the Patrons of the Miner:

Having concluded to take a trip through the Eastern and South-eastern portion of the Territory, I hereby appoint and empower B. H. Weaver and E. W. Wells, to collect all debts due me, and receipt for all moneys that may be paid them.

J. H. MARION.

Change of Managers.

As may be seen by a notice in another column, J. H. Marion, Editor and Proprietor of the MINER, has gone on his travels, expecting to be absent some five or six weeks, and while he has put his financial affairs into the hands of Messrs. Wells & Weaver, he has turned the sanctum and editorial chair, with the peculiar privileges, perplexities and perquisites connected therewith, over to a certain Federal official, whom he expects, with such aid as he may receive from other pub. funcs., to provide the usual amount of reading matter for the patrons of the MINER.

As the political views of the editor *pro. tem.* are entirely different from those entertained by Mr. Marion, it is considered advisable to state here, that the subscribers and exchanges of the MINER must be content to miss from its columns the pleasant Brick Pomeroy style of joking which the proprietor indulges in when commenting on the acts of Congress, the Grant Administration, the labors of our Delegate in Congress, and the deeds of the Government officers in the Territory. These shall all enjoy a season of rest. They shall not be praised even for the good deeds they have done, as that course would hurt the feelings of the proprietor, nor shall they be censured for any short-comings which may come to light during his absence, for he will give them enough of that on his return.

Our Territorial election is to be held November 8th. A Delegate to Congress is to be elected, Members of the Legislature, Sheriffs, County Recorders and other officers. We shall endeavor to run the MINER as an independent paper; that is, no person shall be favored for any office solely on account of his connection with the Democratic or Republican parties. In fact, the present editor is ready to support the claims of any good man to office—for a consideration—and, of course, the larger the consideration the stronger shall be our advocacy of such claims. This we consider the correct course for an independent paper.

Having experienced the invigorating effects of the climate of Central Arizona during a term of years commencing before the existence of the MINER, we shall reiterate the oft-repeated assertions made in its columns that we have the best climate in the world. With no other hope of realizing the modest sum which is our idea of competency, than in the sale of feet in our locations on the quartz lodes of the Sierra Pricta, we boldly declare our belief that the natural modesty of Mr. Marion has prevented him from publishing more than half of what he really knows of the richness of our mines. As anxious as any one to see the price of mutton and beef reduced to reasonable rates, we do not scruple to affirm that this is as good a grazing country as ever the sun shone or the snow fell upon.

Advertisements, when accompanied by the cash, will be inserted on the usual terms, and any new firms starting in business, or old concerns receiving new goods of a fluid character, who leave a sample of their stock with us, shall not fail to receive a notice of their liberality, with such testimonials regarding the quality of their wares, as might be expected from individuals of our known bibulous propensities and experience as tasters.

We shall endeavor to follow out and improve upon the line of policy hinted at in these croppings, and if we fail in developing a good lode, will acknowledge that the vein capped over or pinched out. H. A. B.

FROM the Los Angeles *Star* of Aug. 10th, we cut the following item, which indicates that the head of the editor of that sheet is level, and filled with sensible ideas:

FROM ARIZONA.—The *Miner* of July 20th is to hand. The question of incorporating Prescott is being discussed. Judging from the improvements which have been effected, and the oft-repeated great increase of population, we think the *Miner* very properly advocates the incorporation. If for no other object, we should like to see the city incorporated, for that would throw some business to the *Miner* office.

By the way, we perceive the editor makes an appeal for support to the citizens of the Territory, which certainly should be secured to him, and that, too, in no niggard spirit. He has done more to advance the interests of the country than any other man in the Territory, and we regret to find that he has fared no better than the general average of his brethren. If the Arizonians have as much liberality as the *Miner* has always heretofore claimed for them, they should not be backward in coming forward with their subscriptions and advertisements.

From Southern Arizona.

TUCSON, Arizona, Aug. 23, 1870.

ED. MINER:—Mail leaves for Prescott today at 3 p. m. Have had no mail *via* San Diego and Yuma since July 31st, and only a faint prospect of a certain time when we will get another. Two since that time have been dispatched by private parties on that route, and news is at hand to the effect that an experienced stage man, named Seeley is now stocking the road from Arizona City to Tucson, and that he has the sub-contract, and means "biz." Also, that we will have a weekly stage all the way, and a buck board on the side. Should all this prove a reality, the people of this section will be much gratified, for up to this date, trunks and packages, of light weight, were brought to Arizona City, and from there had to take the chances by slow freight, and many are the times when the most needed articles of small weight have been several months in coming from there here.

The Indians are striking terror to freighters and mail carriers to the east of us, and essayed deviltry at Point of Mountain and the Picacho to the west. Since the 5th of this month the following transactions of Lo are sad facts:

At Davis Springs, on the Crittenden road, 18 miles from the camp, on the 6th, Thomas Venable, Peter Riggs and a Mexican were shockingly slaughtered, and the wagons and merchandise burned and the stock taken. Value of property destroyed and stolen, over $6,000.

On Cienega, 25 miles to eastward, at Miller's station, on the 7th, Scott Young and mail rider were butchered in the usual Apache style, and the station destroyed.

Half-way between the Cienega and San Pedro, on the 18th, the mail stage was attacked, captured, and with three mail bags burned to ashes, and at the same time Wm. Burns, John Collins and certainly two Privates of Co. D, 21st Infantry were slayed and bodies mangled so beastly that a description would be unfit for print.

A number of other but not fatal assaults have been made by the "nation's wards,"—one at Point of Mountain and another in the Picacho, and several reported near the Sonora line.

War meetings have been held for several successive nights. Subscriptions of men and money have been liberal, and to-day or tomorrow, the Governor will take the field for a two month's scout, and personally lead a company of citizen volunteers, and act in conjunction with Lieutenant Cushing of the 3d Cavalry. If perseverance and hard, well directed labor can accomplish anything in that time, I think the Governor and Lieutenant C. will.

The mail is in fact stopped to the eastward. While you are properly crowing over a tri-weekly service to Prescott from California, this place is without mail at all except as some slips through *via* Wickenburg.

Have some fine showers, pleasant days and lovely nights, and "we may be happy yet."

W.

The War in Europe.

The telegraph reports from the war are conflicting, and seem to be about as reliable as the reports received from "intelligent contrabands during our own late war. We have San Francisco dailies to August 23d, and by telegraph to the Los Angeles Daily *News* to the 26th, from which we glean the following:

Very heavy fighting had been going on in the vicinity of Metz for three days—August 15, 16 and 17. At Longueville, Courcelles, Thonville, Resonville, and Gravelotte, the general average of which seems to have been in favor of the Prussians, who are gaining ground on the French and crowding them at every point, though all accounts agree that the Prussians have suffered the greatest losses of men.

The French blockade of German ports has been completed. A dispatch received in London August 23, says that the Prussian frigate *Bertha*, carrying 28 guns has been captured by the French.

A Paris dispatch of Aug. 25, says that, La Presse, in an extra, makes the following statement: We are now at liberty to make public the fact that McMahon has joined Bazaine with a great number of troops. Bazaine has not yet abandoned his strong position, near Metz. McMahon has moved north. France is saved. Le Public says, that full confirmation of good news from the army was received to-day.

A *World* cable dispatch from London, of the 23d says, that all news from Paris confirms the statement that Bazaine has succeeded in withdrawing the bulk of his army from Metz. It still seems uncertain whether he is moving to St. Monhold to join McMahon or awaiting the co-operation from there of McMahon. In the former case he is supposed to intend falling in force upon the Crown Prince, and in the latter, to attack Steimetz and Frederick Charles at Metz.

Creditable authority assures that Steinmetz and Frederick Charles lost over 100,000 men to hold the line from Fontine to Metz.

The feeling in Berlin is one of undeniable horror and depression. War threatens to last and already the flower of North Germany is decimated.

Railways are taken up with wounded so as to seriously delay the movements of reinforcements.

Details of the battle of Gravelotte which have been received report a dreadful carnage and that the country is strewn with dead and wounded.

The following from Paris contains the latest from the war: Metz is entirely isolate. The Prussians are strong on the west in that vicinity.

McMahon is strongly posted on the plains before Chalons, with heavy detachments at St. Mehould, Verdun and Rheims, with 175,000 men under him.

McMahon left Chalons for Rheims, after burning his camp. He left the Emperor and a portion of his troops at Rheims and went in a north easterly direction.

A Beros le Duc dispatch of August 24th, to the effect that Chalons has been evacuated by the French, and that Prussian columns are west of Chalons, advancing rapidly.

On the 36th, the garrison of Toul made a sortie, 700 Prussians were killed and wounded

Prussian scouting parties are near Chalons, and Troyes advices to the 26th mention nothing of Bazaines junction with McMahon.

Strasbourg is well defended. The French army is well supplied with provisions of all kinds. It is believed in Strasbourg that Marshal Bazaine has been severed from the main French army, and his power completely paralyzed.

Chalons has been abandoned, and the force of the Crown Prince will to-day occupy the city as well as Rheims, meeting with no resistance, while Frederick Charles moves on Paris direct.

La Liberte, in referring to the information from private sources, says the seige of Paris is altogether improbable.

The *Patrie* repeats formally that the Prussians were defeated in Sunday's battle.

Paris, August 25.—The Evening *Figaro*, this afternoon, says it is reported that the Prussians were defeated to-day between Verdun and Chalons.

London, Aug. 25.—A special to the Evening *Telegram* says there is great excitement this afternoon over the rumor in the Stock Board, that the Prussians, under the Crown Prince, have been defeated by the French, under McMahon. The rumor can be traced to no creditable source.

There are strong detachments of Prussians at Metz and Brieune.

OHIO prohibits marriage of girls under sixteen.—*Ex.*

If, from the above, we are to understand that an Ohio girl, under sixteen years of age, is not allowed to "jine hands with a feller," then do we pity a devoted old bach, who started from Prescott to Ohio, a little while ago, with the avowed determination of marrying a 14 or 15 year old maiden Buckeye. But if, on the contrary, it means that a man shall not marry less than sixteen such damsels, then, by jove, we expect to see "Doc." return here soon *a la* Mormon Elder, squeezed in between a cargo of young and tender fair sex.

OWING to the failure of Sam. Adams, Esq., to induce Congress to declare Prescott a port of entry, and start a navy yard here, he will not again run for Congress, but will, we dream, devote the balance of his days to damming the Colorado river and cussin' Wm. H. Hardy.

Gold and Greenbacks.

San Francisco, Aug. 25—3 P. M.—Gold in New York, 1.17¼. Legal Tenders, in San Francisco, selling, 86; buying 87.

HON. R. C. MCCORMICK, our Delegate in Congress, left Washington Aug. 17th, and may be expected here about the 15th of September.

RECENT MILITARY ORDERS.

Issued by Colonel Geo. Stoneman, Commanding Department of Arizona.

Below will be found, printed in full, official copies of such general and special orders as are of importance to our people—civil and military:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Prescott, September 1, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14.]

The attention of post commanders and all officers having charge of military reservations, is called to the provisions and requirements of General Orders No. 74, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, November 2d, 1869, they will be strictly observed and complied with, by all concerned, in this Department, and will be carried into effect by those having charge of Government reservations, as soon as the crops planted this year, and now on the ground, shall have been gathered.

All persons desiring to remain on any military reservation, and to use or cultivate any portion thereof, will be required to obtain permission from these Headquarters, and, in order to obtain such permission, they will be required to enter into an agreement—which agreement shall be in the form of a lease—specifying the metes and bounds, and the quantity of land leased, as also the term or period for which it is to run.

The lessor will be expected to defray all expenses which may accrue in making out and executing the papers connected with the lease, and it, when once made, will not be transferable except by consent of Department Headquarters.

Post traders, not appointed by the Secretary of War, as provided for in laws recently enacted by Congress, will, of course come within the provisions and requirements of the foregoing conditions.

No hay, grass, wood, or timber, will be cut upon, or removed from any military reservation, by any person not in the employ of the Government, nor will any fences, enclosures, buildings, or structures whatsoever be torn down, removed or destroyed, without permission first being obtained from these or superior Headquarters.

As all are aware, there is an abundance of unoccupied land of the best quality in the Territory of Arizona, and it is nothing more than reasonable to expect that the demands of settlers should be subordinate to the requirements of the Government.

For the information of those interested, officers in charge of military reservations will have a copy of this order posted in some conspicuous place, and they will see that its provisions as also the requirements of General Orders No 74, and heretofore cited, are strictly complied with and promptly carried into execution.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No 20, dated Prescott, August 29, 1870.

I A General Court Martial is hereby appointed to meet at Fort Whipple, A. T., on Monday, the 29th instant, at 6 o'clock A. M., (owing to the expected absence of the Department Commander), for the trial of such prisoners as may properly be brought before it.

DETAIL FOR THE COURT:

1. Lieutenant-Colonel *F. Wheaton*, 21st Infantry;
2. Captain *B. R. Perkins*, 12th Infantry;
3. First Lieutenant *F. H. Dibble*, 12th Infantry;
4. First Lieutenant *H. Ayers*, 3d Cavalry;
5. Second Lieutenant *J. S. King*, 12th Infantry;
6. Second Lieutenant *W. L. Sherwood*,

Second Lieutenant *J. C. Graham*, 3d Cavalry, is appointed Judge Advocate.

No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service. The Court will sit without regard to hours.

II A Board of Officers to consist of—

Captain *William Hawley*, 3d Cavalry;
Captain *D. Monahan*, 3d Cavalry;
Second Lieutenant *A. C. Paul*, 3d Cavalry,

is hereby appointed to convene at Camp Verde, A. T., on Monday, the 5th day of September, 1870, to investigate and report the facts attending the charges of certain articles of camp and garrison equipage, on the muster rolls, and final statements of the late Private *William Sohn*, Company "C," 21st Infantry, (deceased). The junior member will record the proceedings.

BY COMMAND OF COLONEL GEORGE STONEMAN:

E. W. STONE,
First Lieutenant, U. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

PINE'S HOTEL,
San Bernardino, ... California.

This well known hotel is open for the reception of guests at all hours of the day or night. The house has been repainted and re-furnished throughout The table is abundantly supplied with the best of everything the market affords, and the sleeping accommodations of the house are excellent.

Attached to the hotel is a BAR, well stocked with good Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Also, a BILLIARD SALOON.

A FEED STABLE, where every care will be taken of animals, is also connected with the hotel.

☞ The Arizona and California Stages arrive at and depart from this hotel, and the undersigned solicits the patronage of persons passing to and from Arizona, as well as of the public generally. C. STARKE.

San Bernardino, Cal., March 26, 1870. apr9

MAGNOLIA BREWERY
AND SALOON,
Wickenburg, Arizona Territory.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public and his old friends, that he is now manufacturing, and keeps constantly on hand, a superior quality of

LAGER BEER,

For Wholesale and Retail, in Bottles or Kegs.

THE SALOON is well supplied with excellent Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., and contains

Two Good Billiard Tables.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

m14'68 A. H. PEEPLES, Proprietor.

ARIZONA STAGE LINE.

La Paz to Prescott.

Regular Weekly Trips, by Stage, with the Mail, will be made between La Paz and Prescott. A four-horse passenger stage will leave La Paz every Saturday, connecting with the the stages on the California end of the line, from San Bernardino; arriving at Wickenburg on Mondays, and at Prescott on Tuesdays. Passengers returning will arrive at La Paz on Fridays, connecting with the stage for California that departs Saturday morning.

☞ Packages, &c., forwarded on reasonable terms.

JAMES GRANT, Contractor.

Prescott, October 2 1869.

JULIUS SEICK,
PROFESSIONAL HAIR DRESSER,
Jackson's Building,
Montezuma Street, Prescott.

☞ Shaving and Shampooing performed with skill.

NEW HARNESS SHOP
Montezuma Street, Prescott,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, etc., made and repaired.

Bring on your work, as I am prepared to do it well, for reasonable prices. F. GOTHOLD.

aug13-tf

For Sale or Rent.

THE AMERICAN RANCH, situate in Round Valley, near the junction of the La Paz and Fort Mohave Roads, nine miles west from Prescott, together with the stock, farming implements and houses thereon.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, on the premises. J. H. LEE.

American Ranch, August 12, 1870. aug13tf

I. O. O. F., ARIZONA LODGE, NO. 1.

Regular Meetings of this Lodge on Wednesday Evenings, at Masonic Hall. Members of the Order, in good standing, are invited to attend.

E. J. COOK, R. S. T. S. RUFF, N. G.

☞ A full supply of all the **Patent Medicines** At Dr. KENDALL'S Pioneer Drug Store.

☞ **PURE COD LIVER OIL,** At Dr. Kendall's Pioneer Drug Store.

☞ All Kinds of **STATIONERY** at BARNARD & CO'S.

DR. HUFELAND'S
CELEBRATED
Swiss Stomach Bitters.

The first and most healthful Tonic ever introduced into the United States is still the leading article, and more of this sold than of all other so-called Tonics or Bitters.

For Sale to the Trade by TAYLOR & BENDEL, Sole Agents, 409 and 411 Clay Street, San Francisco, California.

EHRENBERG.

J. GOLDWATER & BRO.,
Wholesale Dealers In
Dry-Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Grain, Groceries, Provisions, etc.,

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that they are now located at the new

TOWN OF "EHRENBERG,"

Where they are prepared to receive merchandise, for storage or transportation, free of charge.

EHRENBERG is situate on the east bank of the Colorado river, seven miles below La Paz, at the best and most convenient landing on the river, and is connected with the principal towns of the interior by good wagon roads.

The benefits to be derived by shipping goods *via* Ehrenburg are, *a saving of five dollars per ton*, and less handling of goods.

Freight to Wickenburg, *four cents from the landing.*

All merchandise consigned to us, either for storage or transportation, will be attended to with care and despatch.

For further particulars, inquire of

J. GOLDWATER & BRO.,
Commission and Forwarding Agents,
sep18'69tf Ehrenburg, Arizona

WARM AND COLD

At OTTO'S New Shaving and Hair Cutting Saloon,

Montezuma Street,.....Prescott, Arizona.

☞ Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., in the most approved manner THEODORE OTTO.

☞ **HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,** At Dr. Kendall's Pioneer Drug Store.

The Miner.

Local Intelligence.

PRESCOTT, September 3, 1870.

Salt River Ditch Company.

One of the locators of the Salt River Ditch Company communicates the following account of the trip from Prescott to Phœnix and back:

Messrs Cal. Jackson, A B Smith, J. W. Knott, and N L Griffin left Prescott August 15th, and had a pleasant ride of about 150 miles to J W Swilling's ranch, in the flourishing town of Phœnix, on Salt River Mr. Swilling received the party hospitably and loaned them a light wagon in place of their heavy one to continue their journey in Crossing the river the party went up the south east bank to a point favorable for their purpose, about five miles above the McDowell crossing, where they located the head of an irrigating canal or ditch, claiming a large body of water, and the right of way for the ditch. After taking a view of the land which they propose to irrigate, the party returned to the Ranch of Mr. Swilling, rested a little and then visited some of their old friends from Prescott who have made their homes in the great Salt River Valley—Dr Alsap, Messrs. Rowe, Barnum, Maj. McKinney and others, fed and feted their visitors bountifully, and the accounts given of the number and size of the melons eaten, are surprising

Owing to the non arrival of a freight train the supply of stimulating fluids, in Phœnix, was extremely limited, which was regretted by no one more earnestly than by the old campaigner, Maj McKinney, who, well knows that a few drops of something stronger than water is much sought after by the dwellers in Prescott, as a preventive against cholera, fever and ague, snake bites, etc A diligent rustling through the settlement resulted in the capture of a Mexican with part of a keg of wretched mescal, which was used as an antidote to the evil effects of too much watermelon

After going the rounds, the party started for home with all the melons they could take in their wagon, and arrived safely at the Agua Fria station at night, which is kept by D Duppa, formerly of Prescott An unusual amount of travel had cleaned the station out of all provision, except onions and barley After the party were camped for the night, D Gibson's stage arrived from Florence, with a lady passenger—Gibson and the lady were fed all hands at the station had made their supper on watermelons, and but one melon was left which, unfortunately proved unripe Duppa was suffering from a cut in his leg made by a knife in the hands of a gentleman with whom he had a little unpleasantness a day or two before, and his apologies for the scanty entertainment he provided were very energetic and emphatic At noon, after leaving Duppa's, Tom McWilliams, who has a station near the sink of the Hassayampa, eight miles below Wickenburg, fed the hungry party, who reached Wickenburg in good spirits and were most kindly treated by the citizens of that town The irrigators got home after an absence of fourteen days, well satisfied with their success

Everybody on the road, and at Phœnix was rejoiced to know that men of means were to commence a work of such immense importance The proposed ditch, when opened, will water thousands of acres of alluvial soil, opposite to and below Phœnix, between the Salt and Gila Rivers, quality as good as that on this side of the river which is now under cultivation Two crops a year are raised without difficulty, at Phœnix a fine crop of barley had just been harvested and corn planted on the same ground was just coming up

The locators will hold a meeting for business purposes soon Shares will be sold and the company hope to get fairly at work on the ditch by the first of December The advantages to result from such improvements cannot be too highly estimated by residents in this county Every pound of the large crop of barley raised and the corn now growing in Phœnix will be needed here this season And as our mining operations are extended a demand for grain will be made here, compared with which the present government contracts will appear insignificant

Freight Train.

Jacob Miller's train arrived here from Wickenburg, Tuesday last, bringing with it seventy thousand pounds of barley for C C Bean, the contractor for the delivery of grain at Fort Whipple Mr Miller says he met quite a number of Indians at Camp Date Creek, of the Apache Mohave persuasion, who were very sociable and friendly The train leaves to day, loaded with lumber from Noyes & Cantie' Quartz Mountain mill, for Wickenburg. From Wickenburg the train will go to Ehrenberg, and load with goods for our merchants.

Leonora Valley.

Messrs. Wormser & Wertheimer purchased, this week, from I Q Dickason, that splendid farming property, known as Dickason's Ranch, in Leonora Valley on the Lower Agua Fria, for the sum of $5,000. There is no better land in the country, and as the new road from McDowell to Prescott, passes through the valley, all the farms in that vicinity must be considered desirable locations.

Willow Creek.

Tuesday last, two Indians sneaked in upon the ranch of J. B Glasgow while he was occupied at the house, and cut two horses loose, which he had picketed about 500 yards from the house, and started off with them toward Granite mountain. Mr. G. saw the redskins just as they entered the brush with the animals, and seizing his Henry rifle, struck out over the hills and came near enough to get two shots at the "friendlies," at a distance of 400 yards, which caused them to abandon the horses. Mr. G. secured his horses and lost no time in going to the next ranch below to notify the settlers that the horse-eaters were around. Mr. Marmaduke and two or three others saddled their horses, and with Glasgow went in pursuit of the aborigines, but they had too long a start and were not caught.

PREACHING Sunday morning at usual time, by Mr. T Head, at the Court House.

The Sterling Mill.

Mr. Garrettsee, superintendent of the Sterling Mining Company's mill and mine in Hassayampa district, started the Sterling mill at 9 A. M, Monday last. The mill has been idle for a long time, for want of water, and it is not expected that the present supply will last more than two or three weeks, to run the mill in daytime only Messrs. Gray, Foster and Turner visited the mill on Tuesday last, and report that everything was in the finest order, that the mill worked as smoothly as need be, and that the plates showed a good coating of amalgam for fifteen hours run No attempt will be made to work the sulphurets, at present. The managers are confident that enough free gold can be saved to pay handsomely.

The Eureka Mill.

This mill was delayed in starting on Monday last, from the fact that some miscreant had cut off and carried away several feet of the main belt, a loss which was not discovered until the belt was needed for use. Any wretch who would do such deeds, deserves to be run through a battery and concentrator, and sent to Belzebub to be desulphurized.

From Chino Valley.

Jas. Baker came in from the rural districts in Chino Valley, Wednesday last, and reports that his flock of sheep are doing well—big and little—he has 960 all told On Sunday last five Indians—one on horseback and four on foot, were prospecting in that neighborhood and left their toe marks pointing towards Williamson Valley.

Military Items.

Capt B R Perkins, and Lieut J S King, of the 12th Infantry, with 40 men of Company F, started on Friday morning for Dickeson's ranch, to work on the new road to Camp McDowell and Phœnix

On Friday, the 26th inst two soldiers employed in hauling water to Fort Whipple, took four mules from the water wagon and deserted Lieut W I Sherwood, Aid de Camp to Col Stoneman, and Lieut J C Graham, of the 3d Cavalry, with four men, started in pursuit as soon as the desertion was discovered overtook and captured the deserters on the La Paz road, below Skull Valley, and got back to Fort Whipple on Sunday, after a ride of 85 miles—with both men and mules A court martial having previously been ordered for Monday morning, the men were put through without delay, and are now in the guard house with ball and chain We did not learn the sentence of the court

The force of men employed for some time past at the Government saw mill, was discharged this week, with the exception of those necessary to assist in taking down the mill, which is to be moved to the timber near Camp Verde, and employed in cutting lumber for the four company post to be built near the present Camp

THE gay and festive John Reese was in town on Wednesday—his first appearance for three weeks His many lady friends began to fear that the reds had gobbled him up

By Stage

The mail coach arrived late Thursday night, bringing Messrs J A Rush, of Wickenburg, N Bichard, of the firm of Bichard & Co, from Pima Villages, Jas Grant, the mail Contractor, and Mr H B Summers, from Virginia City, Nevada, an old quartz operator Also, two Chinamen from Hong Kong, and Miss Jennie T——, from Wickenburg

Scrimmages.

Early Friday morning, two gents collided in the Diana Saloon, and H Runt had a gash cut in his scalp by a blow from a pistol in the hands of J Hamilton Not a dangerous though a bloody wound Cause—some little difficulty over cards

At Jackson's saloon one of the barkeepers and the cook of the house, had a muss which, owing to interference of friends did not result fatally for either party

Correction.

In the MINER of August 13, we stated that the Anaheim Lighter Company had reduced lighterage to $13 per ton We should have said to $3 per ton, and no charge for storage. Bear it in mind

Sale of the "Burnt Ranch."

Messrs Vaughn & Klausendorf, of this town, have lately purchased the farm known as the "Burnt Ranch," for $1,000 The property is located on the stage road about six miles west of town, and has been under cultivation for several years.

IN Skull Valley, last week, a soldier stood talking to a farmer who was chopping wood, when the axe flew from the handle, striking the foot of the soldier, severing the great toe and so cutting the foot otherwise that the man will be lame for life The soldier belonged to Camp Date Creek, and the Surgeon at that post attended to the sufferer.

Good Placer Claims.

We learn from a miner that Jake Henkle and partner, and Messrs. Duff & Kelly, who are working on the Hassayampa, near the mouth of Indian creek, have averaged an ounce a day to the man for two weeks past. Also that other parties working on the creek above them have done nearly as well.

Immigrants Coming.

Hundreds of families, from Texas, Arkansas Missouri and Tennessee, are on their way here, *via* the 35th and 32d parallel routes, with their flocks and herds, and it is to be hoped that, upon their arrival, our citizens will point out to them suitable locations in our mountains, valleys and foothills. No man should act the part of dog-in-the-manger, in a country like this, where there are good "lay outs" for all

Latest Mining News—Sept. 2, P. M.

Uncle Billy Pointer, who owns the Pointer mine—one of the best mines in the Territory—has not been in town since our last issue. It is believed his arastras are still running!

REAL ESTATE, in and around Prescott, is getting to be more valuable day by day, and choice lots and farms will soon be so high that men and women of moderate means will be unable to reach them The certainty that Napoleon and Eugenie, Bismarck and sturdy old Wilhelm, with their followers, are coming to reside here, as soon as the Republicans drive them from Europe, has caused property owners to advance their prices. This and the facts that we have the best climate on the Pacific coast, the purest water, the richest mines, the prettiest women and the best lager beer, is now known abroad, and catches the old boys and girls who wish to enjoy the evening of life in "God's country," i e the mountains of Arizona In saying this much in favor of our locality, it is not our intention to take the wind out of the sails of San Diego, or any other one-horse coast town

CHARLES ATCHISON has opened a store in Williamson Valley, and is selling goods cheap for cash Mr A and A E Davis, of Mohave City, own equal interests in the business If we are not mistaken, Mr Atchison was a Captain in the California Volunteers, and, at one time, commanded Camp Mohave

WM N KELLY, one of our fair and square butchers, has now a vast pile of hides ready for shipment to the sea coast

THE Los Angeles Daily *Star* sympathizes with the sickly editor of the MINER as follows

"Friend Marion, of the *Miner*, complains of having been so unwell as to be near falling into the hands of Old Death. We sympathize with our friend in his misfortune, but must say, that his columns give no evidence of a falling off in his personal industry and supervision"

While the San Bernardino *Guardian* encourages him thus

"Hold your grip old fellow, you are too valuable a man for the Territory, and cannot be spared yet"

It is a fact that during the month of July Marion's diet was composed largely of blue pills, alteratives, tonics, and other medical food, but he had so far recovered as to be able to eat regular army rations on Sunday last, and his friends hope that camp life with Col. Stoneman for six weeks on the trip he started on last Monday, through Eastern and Southern Arizona, will renovate his enfeebled frame sufficiently to enable him to stay with us on his return till he sees the country "come out."

To Beef Eaters.

Prices reduced at the Pioneer Butcher Shop I will sell beef as low as it can be bought elsewhere in Prescott. W. N. KELLY.

Prayer meeting at the same place every Wednesday evening commencing at 7½ o'clock

The Band of Hope meets as usual Saturday afternoon at the Court House at 4 o'clock

New Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 24th day of September 1870 at Camp Haulpai A T (late Camp Toll Gate, the following property belonging to the United States

TWENTY-ONE BURROS,

in fine condition no longer needed by Government

A miscellaneous assortment of Mechanics Tools viz Carpenters, Blacksmiths' Wheelwrights' and Saddlers'

Terms of sale cash in United States Legal Tender Notes

Sale to commence precisely at 1 o'clock P M

S S MULFORD
First Lieut 3d Cav, A A Q M

sept3t3

POSTPONEMENT.

OFFICE CHIEF DISBURSING OFFICER,
NORTHERN DISBURSING DISTRICT ARIZONA
FORT WHIPPLE, A T August 31st, 1870

The proposals invited for supplying grain for the several military posts in Northern Arizona advertised from this office to be opened Sept 3d 1870, will not be opened until September 24th 1870

C W FOSTER,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster
Chf Disb Officer Northern Dist Arizona

sep3t2

NOTICE.

To all Whom it may Concern:

The undersigned under the name and style of "The Phœnix Ditch Company" hereby give notice that they have this day claimed five thousand (5 000) inches [to be measured under two inches pressure] of the waters of Salt River to be taken from said river at a point about three fourths of a mile above the head of the ditch owned and used by the Swilling Irrigating Canal Company and immediately below the rocky point that there reaches to the river which said location was selected by J W Swilling and Thomas Barnum, about one year ago The undersigned also claim right of way for their Irrigating Ditch along the line selected and cleared by said Swilling and Barnum to the old acequia or ditch sometimes called the Montezuma Ditch and thence along the centre of said old ditch its whole length claiming fifty feet on each side And the said Phœnix Ditch Company give further notice that they intend to commence work upon said ditch on or before the 10th day of August, 1870

J W SWILLING
THOMAS BARNUM,
J T ALSAP
Phœnix Ditch Company

Phœnix, July 1 1870 aug6 3m

At a meeting of the Phœnix Ditch Company held August 11 1870 John Smith and A Barnett were admitted to shares and it was agreed to claim 5 000 inches of water additional to that already claimed And it was ordered that notice thereof be given by publication in the Arizona MINER

J T ALSAP, Secretary

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

It appearing that there is no Democratic Central Committee, in and for the County of Yavapai, which considers itself authorized to call a convention to nominate a ticket for the ensuing election, it is therefore desired by Democrats from all parts of the county, that a Democratic Mass Meeting be held in the Town of Prescott, on Saturday the first day of October next, to nominate a Democratic Ticket, as well, also, as to appoint a Central Committee for the next year.

This call is subject to the action of the Central Committee (if it should act), so far as regards time, etc, the only design of this being to maintain organization

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Prescott Sept 1st 1870 sep3t2

New Advertisements.

STORAGE AND FORWARDING.

Parties in Wickenburg, Prescott, and other interior points, are notified that I have at the Ehrenberg Landing, a large adobe warehouse, with good shingle roof, and am prepared to receive and forward goods of every description at as low rates as any other parties engaged in the business

J. M. BRYAN.

Ehrenberg, A. T Sept 1st, 1870.

ISAAC H. LEVY,

Dealer in General Merchandise, and General Commission Merchant,

San Bernardino, California.

Merchandise forwarded to any part of Arizona, with promptness and despatch

Gold dust Legal Tenders, and Soldiers Final Settlements bought

Office of the Arizona Stage Line, No 1 Jackson Block, corner of Third and Grafton streets

San Bernardino, Cal, August 27, 1870.

NEW BUTCHER SHOP.

I have opened Dunn's old Meat Market, corner Gurley and Cortes streets and propose to keep on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Good Beef, Pork, Mutton and Poultry.

Also, Eggs, Vegetables, etc.

J W JOHNSON.

Prescott Sept 1st, 1870

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT.

From this date we are prepared to forward freight from Ehrenberg to Prescott at six cents, and to Wickenburg at three and one half cents per pound in gold

J GOLDWATER & BRO

Ehrenberg, A T Sept 1st 1870

PHŒNIX STATION.

Phœnix, Yavapai County, Arizona.

Hay and Grain, and the best of Accommodations for Travelers

The patronage of the traveling public is solicited

L K BUKER

PIONEER STABLE,

Granite Street, Prescott.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.

First class Saddle and Buggy Teams.

All stock in this Stable will be WELL FED and cared for Plenty of stable room and a large Corral

Come and see me

jul2 F C AYRES

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California

Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water, and Camp McDowell, Arizona,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and MERCHANTS, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at Low Rates

We keep constantly on hand, at

ARIZONA CITY,

The Largest and Most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one house south of San Francisco,

Comprising Everything the Country Requires.

All of our goods are either imported direct or bought of direct importers *We buy nothing from second hands*, thereby *saving* the San Francisco Jobber's profit, which is ALL WE ASK TO MAKE "Live and Let Live," is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and, FOR CASH, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros and others, with goods, in jobbing lots, at

Unprecedentedly Low Prices.

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City, November 20, 1867.

NOTICE.

ANAHEIM LIGHTER COMPANY

From and after this date, CHAS R JOHNSON is our duly authorized Agent and General Superintendent.

By order of the Board of Trustees

T KORN
Secretary Anaheim Lighter Co

Anaheim, July 15 1870

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS!

Great Reduction in Freight.

ANAHEIM LIGHTER CO.

The undersigned is now prepared to receive freight at the Anaheim Landing, to be forwarded to any part of the State or Arizona

The low rate of Lighterage offers Great Inducements to shippers of merchandise to Lone Pine, Cerro Gordo, San Bernardino and Arizona Territory.

Shippers will please send Bills of Lading by Steamer, and mark goods care of Anaheim Lighter Co

CHAS R. JOHNSON, Agent.

Anaheim, July 15, 1870. aug6-3m

JUST RECEIVED.—A fine lot of Virginia Tobacco, of the following brands Belle of Virginia, Antelope Navy, La Pinta, Consuello Gold Bars, Atlantic Cable Twist, Golden Flake Chips—chewing. Orinoko, Champion, Amber Flake, Sun Pearl, Shower of Pearl—smoking.

No more "Poor Tobacco" at our place

jul2 G. W. BARNARD & CO.

AZTLAN LODGE, No. 177, F. & A. M.

Regular Meetings of this Lodge on the [illegible] Saturday of each month, at 7½ o'clock [illegible] M.

Sojourning brethren are fraternally invited to attend.

E. W. WELLS, Secretary. G. W. GRIFFITH, W. M.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Office Superintendent Indian Affairs,
Arizona City, A. T., August 1st, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPLICATE, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock, M., on

Tuesday, September 6th, 1870,

for supplying the following articles, viz:

One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand (125,000) pounds, net, Flour, of standard superfine quality.

Seventy-five Thousand (75,000) pounds, net, Beans, of good merchantable quality.

Fifty Thousand (50,000) pounds, net, Barley, of good merchantable quality, 10,000 pounds of which shall *be fit for seed.*

Fifty Thousand (50,000) pounds, net, Beef Cattle, *fit for immediate slaughter and issue.*

Delivery of the above named supplies, to be made at the Colorado River Reservation, A. T., in such quantities and at such times, prior to June 30th, 1871, as may be designated by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, *with the exception of the seed Barley*, which is to be delivered at Sacaton, A. T., immediately.

The Beef Cattle will be subject to the following conditions, viz:

Not to weigh over five hundred pounds, net, per head; to be weighed, if practicable, and from the live weight of the animal thus ascertained, its net weight to be determined by deducting therefrom fifty per centum. If weighed, not to be fed or watered for from six to nine hours previously. If impracticable to weigh on scales, the herd to be separated and arranged into three equal lots, according to their apparent weight, as heavy, medium and light cattle; an average animal selected from each lot, killed and dressed as prescribed by the U S. Army Regulations, and the average net weight of the three animals thus selected, killed and dressed, to be accepted as the average net weight of the herd. The examination and determination of the acceptability and net weight of the Beef Cattle to be by a board composed of the Special Indian Agent on duty on the Reservation, an officer of the Army selected by said Agent, and a person selected by the Contractor.

To be delivered at the Colorado River Reservation, and at Sacaton, A. T, *immediately*, in nearly equal quantities, viz

65 dozen	Axes, handled
32 "	" Helves
17 "	Spades
17 "	Sickles, short
40 "	Hoes, planters No. 3
6 "	Claw Hatchets, large
5 "	Scythe Stones
1 "	Monkey Wrenches
4 "	Crow-bars, medium sizes
55 "	Shovels, long handled
3 "	do short do
12 "	Picks
16 "	do Helves
15 "	Hand Adzes, small
1 "	Hand Saws
2 "	Grind-stones and fixtures
12,000	Sewing Needles, medium to coarse
10	Ox Carts, delivered at Sacaton.

MEDICINES.

5 pounds	Acacine
1 gallon	Alcohol
4 pounds	Alum
4 "	Camphor
2 "	Chloroform
6 "	Copaiba
6 "	Extract Glycyrrhiza
5 "	do Pruni Virgi Fluid
10 "	do Sarsaparilla
2 "	Hydrog. Chlor. Mite (Calomil)
10 "	Sulphur Magnesia
1 ounces	do Morphia
8 "	Myrrha
2 "	Oil Anis
12 bottles	Oil Olive (qts)
12 "	Oil Castor (")
6 "	Oil Terebinthinh (qts)
1 pounds	Oil Origani
1 "	Opium
2 "	Plumbi Acetas
6 pounds	Bi Carb. Soda
1 "	Quassia
2 "	Acid Tartaric
6 "	Cream of Tartar
10 "	Saponis Castile
100 "	Saccharl, pure for syrups etc
10 "	Sulphur Loti
4 "	Spirits of Ammonia, strong
8 "	Sweet Spirits of Nitre
1 "	Spirits Lavandula, comp.
24 bottles	do Vini Gallici (qts)
48 "	do Frumenti (qts)
1 pounds	Sulphate of Zinc
1 dozen	Syringes, glass, Vaginal
2 "	do do Penis
2 "	Lunar Caustic Sticks
1 "	Suspensory Bandages
1 pounds	Nutmegs
10 "	Slip. Elm Bark
2 "	Lancets, thumb
6 "	Potassic Iodide.

To be delivered at Colorado River Reservation, A. T, immediately, viz.

500 pairs	Blankets (6 lbs)
1	Cooking Stove, complete
6	Brushes, white wash
6	do horse
4	Buckets (galvanized)
6	do (Wood)
1	Sett Blacksmith Tools
6 dozen	Buckles, harness, assorted
6	Hay Forks
1 dozen	Hay Rakes, hand
10 pounds	Lamp-Black
1 dozen	Neck-straps and chains
6	Padlocks (strong)
6 papers	Saddlers' Needles
2	Whips, (6 mule)
25 dozen	6 1-4 Wool Shawls
400 yards	Manta (medium weight)
900 "	Prints, good quality and colors
600 "	Red Flannel
40 dozen	Pants, equal to satinet
40 "	Hickory Shirts, large sizes
20 "	Handkerchiefs, cotton printed
5 pounds	Borax
3	Curry Combs
6	Head-halters, horse
50 pounds	Harness Leather
6 "	Linen Thread, assorted Nos.
5 gallons	Neats'-foot Oil
2	Plows, steel
1	U. S. Storm Flag
1 sett	Flag Halliards.

Proposals will be so framed that bids for each article may be considered separately, and where an article is required to be delivered at more than one place, the price for delivery at each place will be given; and all prices will be stated in U. S. gold coin, and expressed in writing as well as in figures.

Payment will be made in Legal Tender, checks, on Assistant Treasurer of the United States, San Francisco, at the latest selling quotations available on date of payment, upon receipt of a certificate from the Agent on duty on the Reservation, stating that supplies have been received and are of the required quantity and quality.

Two responsible sureties must be named, and must certify on the bids their willingness to go bond in the sum of fifty per centum of the value of the contract.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each article, and to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Indian Supplies."

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids. GEO. L. ANDREWS
Bvt Colonel U. S. A., Supt.

The Miner.

A Curious Fact.

One of the great natural phenomena of the bee-hive is the massacreing of the drones. It was at one time asserted that the worker-bees did not use their stings against the stingless males, but merely pushed them out to die. This idea, however resulted from the massacre being always committed at the bottom of the hive, whither the poor drones retire in clusters in July and August, as if aware of the doom impending over them. As usual, by one of his ingenious expedients, Auper discovered the truth. Six swarms were put on glass tables, beneath which the watchers placed themselves. He says: "This contrivance succeeded to admiration. On the 4th of July, we saw the workers actually massacre the males, in the whole six swarms, at the same hour, and with the same peculiarities. The glass table was covered with bees full of animation, which flew upon the drones as they came from the bottom of the hive; seized them by the antennæ, the limbs, and the wings, and after having dragged them about, so to speak, after quartering them, they killed them by repeated stings directed between the rings of the belly. The moment that this formidable weapon reached them was the last of their existence—they stretched their wings and expired. At the same time, as if the workers did not consider them as dead, as they appeared to us, they still stuck the sting so deep that it could hardly be withdrawn; and these bees were obliged to turn around upon themselves, with a screw-like motion, before the stings could be disengaged.

Next day we witnessed new scenes of carnage. During three hours the bees furiously destroyed the males. They had massacred all their own on the preceding day, but now attacked those which driven from the neighboring hives had taken refuge among them.

The following day no drones remained in the hives."—*Sonoma Democrat.*

The French Mitrailleur.

The Mitrailleur, which is as yet untried in practical warfare, is considered by the French as the most distructive military weapon known. Recently, 300 wretched horses, already condemned to the poleaux, were purchased at the rate of four or five francs each, and ranged at a considerable distance. Two mitrailleurs were brought to play on them, and in three minutes after two discharges not one of the animals remained standing. On a second occasion 500 horses were brought down at a single trial. This formidable weapon is constructed as follows:

It is a light 37-barrelled gun, arranged that its barrels may be discharged simultaneously, or consecutively. The 37 cartridges, intended for one charge, are contained in a small box. A steel plate with corresponding holes, is placed on the open box, which is then reversed, and the cartridges fall points foremost into their respective holes. They are preventdd from falling through by the rims at their bases. The loaded plate is then introduced into the breech-slot, and when the breech is closed by a lever, a number of steel pins, pressed by spiral springs, are only prevented from striking the percussion arrangement in the cartridges by a plate in front of them. When this case is moved slowly by a handle, the cartridges are fired one by one. If the plate be withdrawn rapidly they follow each other so quickly that their discharge is all but simultaneous. The invention seems very well adapted for use in forts or other permanent places of defence or offence, but its carriage and management in the field would prevent many and insuperable obstacles to its general use.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Letters held for Postage, &c.

The following letters are held in the Prescott postoffice, for postage:

"Mr. Solomon Speigleburg, Fort Wingate, New Mexico. (Bearing Frank) Geo. W. McCleary, M. C.

Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Q. M. Dept. of Cal., San Francisco Cal. (Bearing Frank) Chas. Pomeroy, M. C., Prescott, Aug. 16th, '70.

Postmaster Barnard, when handing us the above list of letters, gave us, also, the following letter, which will be read with interest, and, perhaps, profit, by persons who are in the habit of trying to turn an "honest" penny, by endeavoring to swindle the P. O. Department:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 20, 1870.

Postmaster, Prescott, Arizona:—SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 20th ult., I would say, that, when letters are deposited in the post office, bearing the frank of a Member of Congress, or other privileged person, who has not been at that place or its vicinity for several days, it is the duty of the postmaster to treat them as unpaid letters. The letter sent by you is enclosed; you will notify the party depositing it that it is held for postage, by order of the Department, and caution him from using the frank of a Member of Congress, in violation of the postal laws. See sections 125 to 132, Postal Regulations of 1866.

Very Respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
J. W. MARSHALL,
First Ass't P. M. General.

An Apache Arrow

Has found its way to Omaha, and has been examined by the editor of the *Republican*, who, judging by the following, was not pleased with its appearance:

"Of all the infernal contrivances showing the *Ingen*-uity of the savages, this caps the list, and is the most formidable missile we have yet seen of Indian uses."

Yes, and the savages who use it are the most infernal red scamps in this country.

IT is said that the connecting link between the animal and vegetable is *hash.*

The Pope all Right.

The Pope has been declared infallible by an overwhelming majority. Whether those bishops who voted against the dogma believe him infallible or not makes no difference—they will have to promulgate the new dogma and tell their flocks they must believe it or go to a very warm place. We prefer Brigham Young's way of doing these things; it is far more simple and effective. Whenever he wants his people to adopt a new article of faith, or desires to have a handsome woman sealed to him, he gets a "revelation," all by himself, and announces the fact from the pulpit on next Sabbath. No one of course would dare dispute a revelation, whereas some might be inclined to go with the minority if the question was put to vote.—*Reese River Reveille.*

HEREAFTER all transient and legal advertisements must be paid for before publication. We will not, under any circumstances, receive and publish any advertisement of the above character unless the money accompanies the order.—*Ex.*

Your head is level, on that point, Sir, and were it not for some 'little dings' peculiar to our mountain atmosphere, the MINER would take your trail, and follow it.

D. HENDERSON & BRO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Tinware, Glassware, Crockery, Mining and Farming Tools, Paints, Glass, Oils, Putty, Stationery, Cutlery, Confectionary, Perfumery, Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, Medicines, Children's Toys, Fireworks, &c.

They particularly invite the special attention of Farmers to their AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, consisting of all kinds of

Plows, Cultivators, Double Shovel Plows, Seed Sowers and Wheelbarrows,

Also, of the trade, to their

Fine Stock of Liquors,

All of which they will sell lower than any other traders in Central Arizona

Give them a call, before purchasing elsewhere

D. HENDERSON & BRO.

Prescott, August 13, 1870

ARIZONA BREWERY AND SALOON

Next Door to the Post Office.

Excellent Lager Beer,

Of our own manufacture,

Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Always on hand, and for sale.

JACKSON & BRO

Prescott, October 2, 1869

PIONEER BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

GRANITE STREET, PRESCOTT.

On hand and for sale, an excellent assortment of Ready-Made BOOTS, etc, for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gentlemen

Boots, shoes, etc., made to order Repairing promptly attended to Prices reasonable JOHN LAUGHLIN

PLAZA FEED AND SALE STABLE.

Goodwin Street, Opposite Plaza,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

THE undersigned, having purchased the Stable of J. D Monihon, would respectfully inform the public, that they intend keeping constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the lowest rates, for *Cash*

Team, Saddle and Pack Animals always on han for sale or hire. GIDEON BROOKE, JACOB LYNN.

Prescott, October 24, 1868.

JACKSON & BRO'S

Bar & Billiard Saloon,

Next door to Campbell & Buffum's Brick Store,

Montezuma Street, Prescott.

Contains two of Phelan & Collender's best Billiard Tables, and is well supplied with choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

We have recently renovated, refurnished and fixed up our Saloon, so that it is now the neatest and cosiest place of resort in Northern Arizona JACKSON & BRO.

Prescott, February 6, 1869.

Pioneer Meat Market.

Granite Street, Prescott.

Constantly on hand,

Beef, Pork, Mutton,

Pork Sausages, Potatoes, Onions, &c.

WM. N. KELLY, Proprietor.

Prescott, November 27, 1869.

BARNETT & BLOCK,

.... DEALERS IN ....

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Tobacco, &c.

WICKENBURG, ARIZONA.

Sells cheaper than any other merchant in Central Arizona. nov20'67.

Sale of Quartermaster's Stores.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT WHIPPLE, A. T., August 10, 1870.

The undersigned will cause to be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at Fort Whipple, A. T, on **Monday, Sept. 12, 1870**

A lot of Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of

Harness, Saddles, Apparajoes, Tools, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms cash, in U. S. Legal Tender Notes. C. W. FOSTER,
aug13t5 Bv't Col. and A. Q M., U S. A.

PIONEER DRUG STORE.

Prescott, **Arizona.**

On hand and for sale,

Hall's Balsam for the Lungs
Townsend's Sarsaparilla
Ayers' "
Bristol's "
Hall's "
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
" *Ague Cure,*
Osgood's India Cholagogue,
Brown's Jamaica Ginger,
Perry Davis's Pain Killer,
Goodale's Catarrh Remedy,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers,
Dr. Devine's Pitch Lozenge,
Keating's Cough "
Jayne's Patent Medicines,

And, in fact, a full assortment of all the Patent Medicines usually found in drug stores.

Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Perfumery,

And a large supply of Dispensing Medicines.

N. B.—Physicians' prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. G. D KENDALL.

Dr Kendall's office—In rear of Drug Store.

Prescott, April 24, 1868

That's a Fact.---What's a Fact?

THAT THE

NEW YORK CHEAP STORE

Is the Only Store in the Territory that Receives Goods Direct from New York.

By this arrangement, the proprietor saves the enormous tariff usually levied by San Francisco merchants, and is thereby enabled to sell goods cheaper than any other merchant in Arizona.

I have on hand,

Henry's Improved Rifles and Cartridges
Colt's Revolvers, Holsters and Belts,
Percussion Caps, Flasks, Pouches,

A Large Stock of

Boots, (including Rubber Boots,) Shoes, Hats, Socks, Cooking Stoves, Axes, Nails, etc, etc, together with a large stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Suitable for this Market.

Call and see for yourselves.

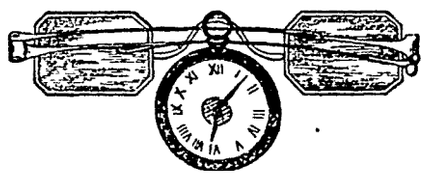
LEVI BASHFORD.

Prescott, March 20, 1869.

L. B. JEWELL & Co.,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

South side of Plaza, Prescott.



Have on hand, for sale, a fine assortment of

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

Jewelry, of all kinds, made to order. Repairing done with care and promptness au7

QUARTZ MOUNTAIN SAW-MILL.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of

All Kinds of Lumber,

For Building purposes, and for Mills and Mining

We keep constantly on hand, at the mill, on Groom Creek, six miles from Prescott, and at the yard, in town, large quantities of lumber for sale at the following prices, in gold

Good merchantable, at mill, ... $40 00 per M.
Clear, ... 60 00 " "
Ten dollars, additional, at yard.

No departure from these prices
No sales made except for money or accepted orders.

A. O. NOYES,
GEO CURTIS
Prescott, March 5, 1870 sep17'67

E. J COOK,.....ED F BOWERS

COOK & BOWERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions,
Clothing, Dry-Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
Crockery, Clocks,
Iron, Nails, Quicksilver,
Tobacco Cigars, etc.,

Are prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash.

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

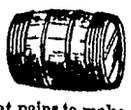
Corner of Granite and Gurley Streets

Prescott, Arizona. [je27'68

PACIFIC BREWERY,

MONTEZUMA STREET,

Next door to the MINER Office, Prescott.

GOOD LAGER BEER, 

Liquors and Cigars,

Always on hand and for sale.

As we brew our own Beer, and take great pains to make it O K, lovers of the healthy, strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and trying our medicine.

JOHN RAIBLE,
PHILIP SHEERER.

Prescott, October 5, 1867.

Prescott Advertisements.

THE

LARGEST AND BEST

Assortment of Goods

Ever brought to Prescott, is now on hand at

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM'S

— Consisting of

GROCERIES,	PROVISIONS,
WINES,	LIQUORS,
TOBACCO,	CIGARS,
CLOTHING,	DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS,	SHOES,
HARDWARE,	TINWARE,
GLASSWARE,	CROCKERY,
MINING TOOLS,	FARMING TOOLS,
PAINTS,	OILS,
GLASS,	PUTTY,
STATIONERY,	CUTLERY,
CONFECTIONERY,	PERFUMERY,
GUNS,	PISTOLS,
AMMUNITION,	MEDICINES,
TOYS,	FIREWORKS,

&c, &c., &c.

We can fit and suit anybody and everybody, in anything and everything, at all times, at

REASONABLE PRICES.

JOHN G CAMPBELL,
W M. BUFFUM.

Prescott July 17, 1869

WORMSER & WERTHEIMER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Liquors, Crockery, Hardware, Farming and Mining Implements, etc,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THEIR OLD pioneer friends and the public generally to their new and splendid assortment of goods, recently purchased, by one of the firm, in San Francisco, and now on hand at their store in Prescott.

Give us a call and see for yourselves We are *not* selling for ruinous prices, our motto is and has been, "Live and Let Live"

Merchants, farmers, miners and others, wishing to purchase goods, would do well to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere

M. WORMSER,
A WERTHEIMER.

Prescott, Arizona, February 1 1870 my16'68

HERBERT BOWERS,

Post Trader, Fort Whipple, A. T.,

Has recently replenished his stock of

Groceries, Provisions, Can Fruits, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Tobacco, Cigars, &c,

He, also, keeps constantly on hand and for sale, the following articles all of which are manufactured at his Agua Frio Mill, 20 miles east from Prescott

Flour, Graham Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Bolted Corn Meal, Bran and Shorts.

The flour is as good as the best imported California, of which it takes precedence in this market.

Prices Reasonable.

Call and examine for yourselves.

H BOWERS, Post Trader,
mar26 Fort Whipple

ORIENTAL BAKERY AND SALOON

Next door to the Miner Office.

FRESH BREAD, PIES AND CAKES,

Always on hand.

GOOD BOARD,

Furnished by the Week, Day, or Meal, at the following prices:

Per Week ..... Sixteen dollars, currency.
Single Meals .....One dollar "

Oysters, Sardines, etc.,

Served in good style, at all hours.

Good Lager Beer Wines, Liquors and Cigars, kept constantly on hand, for the accommodation of customers.

DAN. HATZ, Proprietor.

Prescott, December 18, 1869.

D. P. FOSTER,

(Successor to Gray & Co.,)

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hardware,
Groceries,
Provisions,
Clothing, Etc.

Has put down prices, and will deal fairly with all who see fit to patronize him.

Place of Business—Gray & Co.'s old stand, east side of the plaza, Prescott.

apr23-tf

PRESCOTT LODGING HOUSE.

Second Story of Jackson & Bro's Building, Montezuma Street, Prescott.

Clean, comfortable BEDS furnished by the Week or Night.

mar19 NEWTON COLE.

Legal Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, THIRD JUDICIAL District, in and for Yavapai County, Territory of Arizona.

M. WORMSER, F. H. WUNDERLICH, A WERTHEIMER, and B BLOCK, partners under the firm, name and style of WORMSER & Co., Plaintiffs,
vs.
JOAQUIN BARBERY, and CORLAS PERASSO, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an execution issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, by the Clerk thereof to me directed, requiring me to make the sum of Nine Hundred and Six [900] dollars gold coin, together with costs and accruing costs, to satisfy a certain judgment entered in the District Court aforesaid, on the 8th day of July, A D. 1870, in favor of the above plaintiffs and against the defendants, for said sum, principal and interest

Now therefore, I, John L. Taylor, Sheriff of Yavapai County, by virtue of the authority in me vested, in such cases made and provided, have levied upon and will offer for sale at public auction, and will sell to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House, in the town of Prescott, Arizona, on Saturday, September 17th, A. D 1870, at the hour of 10 o'clock A M of said day, the following described property, to-wit All the right, title and interest of the said Corlas Perasso in and to that certain adobe house and two lots 100 feet front by 200 feet deep, in Block Three [3] fronting on Howell Street and between Main and Antelope streets, in the town of Wickenburg, in the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

Witness my hand this 27th day of August, A. D 1870.

JOHN L TAYLOR,
aug27t3 Sheriff Yavapai County.

NOTICE.

To all Whom it may Concern:

The undersigned, under the name and style of the SALT RIVER DITCH COMPANY hereby give notice that they have this day claimed Forty Thousand Inches, to be measured under two inches pressure, of the waters of Salt River to be taken from said river at a point about five miles above the crossing of the McDowell and Florence road, on said river and opposite a red mountain on the south side of said river We also claim the right of way for said ditch to a point opposite the middle of the north side of the Little Maricopa Mountain We also claim one hundred feet on each side of said ditch, and the entire length of said ditch

And the said Salt River Ditch Company further give notice that they intend to commence work on the said Ditch on or before the 25th day of December, A D. 1870. Said ditch to run on the south side of said river

N L GRIFFIN	JOS W. KNOTT,
CALVIN JACKSON,	A B SMITH,
JOHN WASSON,	A P K. SAFFORD,
JACOB MILLER,	S SHOUP,
JESSE JACKSON,	C A LUKE,
S JACKSON,	B C BAIN

Salt River A T, August 22d, 1870 aug27

NOTICE.

To all Whom it may Concern:

The undersigned, under the name and style of "The Phenix Ditch Company" hereby give notice that they have this day claimed five thousand (5,000) inches (to be measured under two inches pressure) of the waters of Salt River to be taken from said river at a point about three fourths of a mile above the head of the ditch owned and used by the Swilling Irrigating Canal Company and immediately below the rocky point that there reaches to the river which said location was selected by J W Swilling and Thomas Barnum about one year ago The undersigned also claim right of way for their Irrigating Ditch, along the line selected and cleared by said Swilling and Barnum to the old acequia or ditch sometimes called the Montezuma Ditch and thence along the centre of said old ditch its whole length claiming fifty feet on each side And the said Phenix Ditch Company give further notice that they intend to commence work upon said ditch on or before the 10th day of August, 1870

J W SWILLING
THOMAS BARNUM,
J F ALSAP,
Phenix Ditch Company

Phenix, July 4 1870 aug6 3m

NOTICE.

Shares in the Swilling Irrigating Canal Company are indebted to said company on assessments duly made by the Directors thereof as follows

Name of owner	No Shares.	No Ct	Am't	
L J F Jager,	12	9,	$175 00	currency
L J F Jager	13,	9	175 00	"
James McMullen	9,	7,	225 00	"
Chas C Clusker,	7	5	245 00	"
Frank Francis,	37,	30	125 00	"

And notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that unless settlement be made with the Secretary of said company at his office at Phenix Yavapai county Territory of Arizona, on or before the first Saturday in October, A D 1870 at 10 o'clock A M the above mentioned shares will at the said time and place be offered for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash

No bid will be received for a less amount than the indebtedness of the share offered with five per cent added thereto for advertising and costs of sale

By order of the Company,
JOHN T ALSAP,
Secretary Swilling Ir Can Co

Phenix, July 2 1870 aug6 3m

POSTLE'S RANCH FOR SALE CHEAP.

A farm of 160 acres, good arable land, situate in Chino Valley about 22 miles north of Prescott, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a large, fine adobe dwelling-house, flouring mill corral, outhouses, etc The land can at all times be irrigated, and the mill run, by water, which is carried all over the place in ditches Upon the place are several thousand young and thrifty trees. The range for stock cannot be excelled Persons thinking of purchasing can gain full information by calling at the store of Campbell & Buffum, Prescott, A T, or at the premises jy30 tf

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.

JOHN M. BRANAMAN, of Woolsey Valley, offers himself to the voters of Yavapai county, as an Independent Democratic Candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election, and solicits their support. jy16-tf.

CARD.

The undersigned will pay the highest market prices for Soldiers' Final Statements, Officers' Pay Rolls, Government Vouchers, Gold Dust and Legal Tenders.

HELLMAN, TEMPLE & CO.,
aug6-3m Bankers, Los Angeles California.

SALE of SUBSISTENCE STORES

OFFICE OF THE A. C. S.,
FORT WHIPPLE, A. T., August 10, 1870.

The undersigned will cause to be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at Fort Whipple, A. T. on **Monday, Sept 12, 1870,**

A lot of Subsistence Stores, consisting of

Pork, Bacon, Ham, Coffee, and Hard-Bread.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A M. Terms cash, in U. S Legal Tender Notes. C W. FOSTER,
Bv't Col. and A Q M., U. S. A., A. C. S.
aug13-t5

TO QUARTZ MINERS.

I have made arrangements to have assays of Gold and Silver ores correctly made, and will receive samples, expenses paid, by mail or express, enclosing ten dollar greenback, and return certificate by mail.

GEO. T. S. CURTIS,
Care CHAS. S. EATON, 138 Montgomery St.,
aug27t6 San Francisco.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONA MINER.

VOLUME VII. PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870. NUMBER 37.

THE ARIZONA MINER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

—AT—

PRESCOTT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.

SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy,	One Year.	$7 00
" "	Six Months.	4 00
" "	Three Months...	2 50
Single Copies..		25

Papers will not be sent unless paid for in advance, and will *invariably* be discontinued at the end of the time paid for.

ADVERTISING:

One square, one time, $3 00, each additional time, $1 50 Each additional square, same rate

A liberal discount will be made to persons continuing the same advertisement for three, six, or twelve months

Professional or business cards inserted upon reasonable terms

Job Printing.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietor is determined to execute all work with which he may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk

☞ *Legal Tender Notes taken at par in payment for subscription, advertising and job work.*

J H MARION,
Editor and Proprietor

Business & Professional Cards.

COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT LAW,

Tucson, Arizona,

Will practice his profession in all the Courts of the Territory

HARLEY H. CARTTER,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT LAW,

La Paz, Yuma County, Arizona

Will attend to business in all the courts of the Territory sept 6'70

JOHN M. ROUNTREE,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT LAW,

Prescott, Arizona.

J. P. HARGRAVE,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.

Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN HOWARD,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Prescott, Arizona.

Dr. J. N. McCANDLESS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

(Late of the U S. Army,)

Offers his services to the people of Prescott and vicinity Can be found, at all hours except when professionally engaged, at his office, in Allen & White's store, Montezuma street Prescott.

Prescott November 7, 1868

G. W. BARNARD,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

and Justice of the Peace.

OFFICE—In the Postoffice, north side of the Plaza, Prescott. jan1'70

R. B. YUILL,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Wickenburg, Arizona.

J. E. McCAFFRY,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

O. H. CASE,

CIVIL ENGINEER,

Prescott, Arizona.

C. A. LUKE, & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealers,

Montezuma Building.

Prescott, April 9, 1870.

A WOLFF, San Bernardino. S FOLKS, 410 Sacramento Street, San Francisco

WOLFF & FOLKS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

m12'70 San Bernardino, California.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Done in Good Style, At the MINER Office.

Orders solicited. Prices reasonable.

JOHN H. MARION, Proprietor.

Prescott, Arizona, April 10, 1869.

COMPENSATION.

There's not a heath, however rude,
But hath some little flower
To brighten up its solitude
And scent the evening hour.

There's not a heart, however cast
By grief or sorrow down,
But hath some picture of the past
To love and call its own.

Ditches and Irrigating Canals.

Many requests have been made by citizens residing in the Verde, Gila, and Salt River vallies, and interested in the different irrigating ditches projected, as well as those now in use, that we would publish the laws in relation thereto. In response to these demands, we give this week the Territorial law found in Chapter LV, page 422—Howell Code—and republish the Act of Congress approved July 26th, 1866. As the laws are interesting to only a small portion of the readers of the MINER, and this is the third publication of the Act of July 26, 1866, we caution those asking this favor to preserve this number of the MINER for future reference.

The text of the law of Congress passed at the last session relative to securing title to placer mining claims, was printed in the MINER of July 30

SEC 1 All rivers, creeks, and streams of running water in the Territory of Arizona are hereby declared public, and applicable to the purposes of irrigation and mining, as hereinafter provided

SEC 2. All rights in acequias or irrigating canal heretofore established shall not be disturbed, nor shall the course of such acequias be changed without the consent of the proprietors of such established rights.

SEC 3 All the inhabitants of this Territory, who own or possess arable and irrigable lands, shall have the right to construct public or private acequias, and obtain the necessary water for the same from any convenient river, creek, or stream of running water.

SEC 4 Whenever such public or private acequias shall necessarily run through the lands of any private individuals not benefitted by said acequias, the damages resulting to such private individuals, on the application of the party interested, shall be assessed by the probate judge of the proper county in a summary manner.

SEC 5 No inhabitant of this Territory shall have the right to erect any dam, or build a mill, or place any machinery, or open any sluice, or make any dyke, except such as are used for mining purposes or the reduction of metals, as provided for in sections six and seven, of this chapter, that may impede or obstruct the irrigation of any lands or fields, as the right to irrigate the fields and arable lands shall be preferable to all others, and the justices of the peace of the respective precincts shall hear and determine the question relative to all such obstructions in a summary manner, and cause the removal of the same by order directed to the constable of the precinct or sheriff of the county, who shall proceed to execute the same without delay

SEC 6 Where reduction works or other mining apparatus shall be placed upon lands previously held for agricultural purposes, the person or persons so holding such lands shall be entitled to remuneration from the person or persons erecting or owning said reduction works or mining apparatus The amount of remuneration shall be adjudged by three or five disinterested persons or by the probate judge, as the parties interested shall agree, and in case such agreement cannot be made, then the party injured may bring suit for damages

SEC 7 When any ditch or acequia shall be taken out for agricultural purposes, the person or persons so taking out such ditch or acequia shall have the exclusive right to the water, or so much thereof as shall be necessary for said purposes, and if at any time the water so required shall be taken for mining operations, the person or persons owning said water shall be entitled to damages, to be assessed in the manner provided in section six of this chapter.

SEC 8. All by-paths or foot paths across any cultivated fields are prohibited, under penalty of a fine not to exceed ten dollars, for the benefit of the public acequia, to be assessed in a summary manner by the justice of the peace of the precinct; and if the person so offending shall not have the wherewith to pay the fine, he shall be adjudged and sentenced to work ten days on the public acequia.

SEC. 9. All owners and proprietors of arable and irrigable land bordering on, or irrigable by any public acequia, shall labor on such public acequia, whether such owners or proprietors cultivate the land or not.

SEC. 10. All persons interested in a public acequia, whether owners or lessees of land, shall labor thereon in proportion to the amount of land owned or held by them, and which may be irrigated or subject to irrigation.

SEC. 11. It being impracticable to properly enclose the fields in this Territory, all animals shall be kept under a shepherd, so that no injury may result to the fields, and if any damage should result, it shall be paid by the owners of the animals causing the same, to be assessed by the justice of the peace of the precinct in a summary manner, and paid to the person or persons whose fields may have been damaged.

SEC. 12. In case a community or people desire to construct an acequia in any part of this Territory, and the persons desiring to construct the same are the owners or proprietors of the land upon which they design constructing the said acequia, no one shall be bound to pay damages for such land, as all persons interested in the construction of said acequia are to be benefited thereby.

SEC. 13. Immediately after the publication of this chapter, it shall be the duty of the several justices of the peace in this Territory to call together in their respective precincts all the owners and proprietors of lands irrigated by any public acequia, for the purpose of electing one or more overseers for said acequia for the corresponding year.

SEC. 14. The manner of conducting such elections and the number of overseers shall be regulated by the justices of the peace of their respective precincts; and the persons entitled to vote at said elections shall be the owners and proprietors of lands irrigated by said acequias.

SEC 15 The pay and perquisites of said overseer shall be determined by a majority of the owners and proprietors of the lands irrigated by said acequias, and paid by them

SEC 16 It shall be the duty of the overseers to superintend the opening, excavations, and repairs of said acequias, to apportion the number of laborers furnished by the owners and proprietors; to regulate them according to the quantity of land to be irrigated by each one from said acequia, to distribute and apportion the water in proportion to the quantity to which each one is entitled according to the land cultivated by him, and, in making such apportionment, he shall take into consideration the nature of the seed sown or planted, the crops and plants cultivated by him; and to conduct and carry on such distribution with justice and impartiality.

SEC 17 During years when a scarcity of water shall exist, owners of fields shall have precedence of the water for irrigation, according to the dates of their respective titles or their occupation of the lands either by themselves or their grantors. The oldest titles shall have precedence always.

SEC 18 It shall be the duty of each of the owners and proprietors to furnish the number of laborers required by the overseer, at the time and place he may designate for the purposes mentioned in the foregoing section and for the time he may deem necessary

SEC 19 If any overseer of any public acequia, after having undertaken to serve as such, shall wilfully neglect or refuse to fulfill the duties required of him by this chapter, or conduct himself with impropriety or injustice in his office as overseer; or take any bribe in money, property, or otherwise, as an inducement to act improperly; or neglect the duties of his office—he shall be fined for each of said offences in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace of the county—one-half of which shall be paid to the county, and the other half to the person bringing suit for the same—the said suit to be brought in the name of the Territory of Arizona, and said overseer, on being convicted a second time, shall be removed from his office by the justice of the peace of the precinct, and shall take such pay and perquisites as may be due him for services rendered.

SEC 20 Upon such removal, the justice of the peace shall order a new election, to fill the vacancy thereby occasioned, which shall be conducted in the manner prescribed in the thirteenth and fourteenth sections of this chapter

SEC. 21. If any owner or proprietor of land irrigated by such acequia shall neglect or refuse to furnish the number of laborers required by the overseer, as required in the eighteenth section of this chapter, after having been duly notified by the overseer, he shall be fined for each offence in a sum not exceeding ten dollars, for the benefit of said acequia, which shall be recovered by the overseer before any justice of the peace in the county; and, in such cases, the overseer shall be a competent witness to prove the offence or any fact that may serve to constitute the same

SEC. 22 If any person shall in any manner interfere with, impede, or obstruct any of said acequias, or use the water from it without the consent of the overseer, except as provided in section seven of this chapter, during the time of cultivation, he shall pay for each offence a sum not exceeding ten dollars, which shall be recoverable in the manner prescribed in the foregoing section for the benefit of said acequia; and he shall further pay all damages that may have occurred to the injured parties; and, if such person has not wherewith to pay said fine and damages, he shall be sentenced to fifteen days' labor on said public acequia.

SEC 23. All fines and forfeitures, recovered for the use and benefit of any public acequia, shall be applied by the overseers to the improvements, excavations, and repairs which may be necessary on said acequia, and for the construction of bridges where they may be crossed by any public street or road.

SEC 24 In all cases of conviction under this chapter, an appeal shall be allowed to the probate court, which appeal shall be taken and conducted as all other appeals from the decisions of the justices of the peace.

SEC. 25. The regulations of acequias, which have been worked according to the laws and customs of Sonora and the usages of the people of Arizona, shall remain as they were made and used up to this day, and the provisions of this chapter shall be enforced and observed from the day of its publication.

SEC. 26. All plants and trees of any description growing on the banks of any acequia shall belong to the owners of the land thro' which said acequia may run

SEC. 27. Any person owning lands which may include a spring or stream of running water, or owning lands upon a river where there is not population sufficient to form a public acequia, may construct a private acequia for his own uses, subject to his own regulations, provided it does not interfere with the rights of others.

SEC. 28. All laws conflicting with the provisions of this chapter are hereby repealed.

AN ACT granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mineral lands of the public domain, both surveyed and unsurveyed, are hereby declared to be free and open to exploration and occupation by all citizens of the United States, and those who have declared their intention to become citizens, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and subject also to the local customs or rules of miners in the several mining districts, so far as the same may not be in conflict with the laws of the United States

SEC 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person or association of persons claim a vein or lode of quartz, or other rock in place, bearing gold silver cinnabar, or copper, having previously occupied and improved the same according to the local custom or rules of miners in the district where the same is situated, and having expended in actual labor and improvements thereon an amount of not less than one thousand dollars, and in regard to whose possession there is no controversy or opposing claim, it shall, and may be lawful for said claimant or association of claimants to file in the local land office a diagram of the same, so extended laterally or otherwise as to conform to the local laws, customs and rules of miners, and to enter such tract and receive a patent therefor, granting such mine, together, with the right to follow such vein or lode with its dips, angles and variations to any depth, although it may enter the land adjoining, which land adjoining shall be sold subject to this condition.

SEC 3 *And be it further enacted*, That upon the filing of the diagram as provided in the second section of this act, and posting the same in a conspicuous place on the claim, together with a notice of intention to apply for a patent, the Register of the land office shall publish a notice of the same in a newspaper published nearest to the location of said claim, and shall also post such notice in his office for the period of ninety days, and after the expiration of said period, if no adverse claim shall have been filed, it shall be the duty of the Surveyor General, upon application of the party to survey the premises and make a plat thereof, indorsed with his approval, designating the number and description of the location, the value of the labor and improvements, and the character of the vein exposed; and upon the payment to the proper officer of five dollars per acre, together with the cost of such survey, plat and notice, and giving satisfactory evidence that said diagram and notice have been posted on the claim during said period of ninety days, the Register of the land office shall transmit to the General Land Office said plat, survey and description, and a patent shall issue for the same thereupon But said plat, survey, or description shall in no case cover more than one vein or lode, and no patent shall issue for more than one vein or lode, which shall be expressed in the patent issued.

SEC. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That when such location and entry of a mine shall be upon unsurveyed lands, it shall and may be lawful, after the extension thereto of the public surveys, to adjust the surveys to the limits of the premises according to the location and possession and plat aforesaid; and the Surveyor General may, in extending the surveys, vary the same from a rectangular form to suit the circumstances of the country and the local rules, laws, and customs of miners: *Provided*, That no location hereafter made shall exceed two hundred feet in length along the vein for each locator, with an additional claim for discovery to the discoverer of the lode, with the right to follow such vein to any depth, with all its dips, variations, and angles, together with a reasonable quantity of surface for the convenient working of the same, as fixed by local rules: *And provided further*: That no person may make more than one location on the same lode, and not more than three thousand feet shall be taken in any one claim by any association of persons.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That as a further condition of sale, in the absence of necessary legislation by Congress, the local Legislature of any State or Territory may provide rules for working mines involving easements, drainage, and other necessary means to their complete development; and those conditions shall be fully expressed in the patent.

SEC. 6 *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any adverse claimants to any mine located and claimed as aforesaid shall appear before the approval of the survey, as provided in the third section of this act, all proceedings shall be stayed until a final settlement and adjudication in the courts of competent jurisdiction of the rights of possession to such claim, when a patent may issue as in other cases.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to establish additional land districts, and to appoint the necessary officers under existing laws, wherever he may deem the same necessary for the public convenience in executing the provisions of this act.

SEC 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of way for the construction of highways over public lands, not reserved for public uses, is hereby granted.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever by priority of possession, rights to the use of water for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, have vested and accrued, and the same are recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and the decisions of courts, the possessors and owners of such vested rights shall be maintained and protected in the same; and the right of way for the construction of ditches and canals for the purpose aforesaid is hereby acknowledged and confirmed: *Provided, however*, That whenever, after the passage of this act, any person or persons shall, in the construction of any ditch or canal, injure or damage the possession of any settler on the public domain, the party committing such injury or damage shall be liable to the party injured for such injury or damage.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*: That wherever, prior to the passage of this act, upon the lands heretofore designated as mineral lands, which have been excluded from survey and sale, there have been homesteads made by citizens of the United States, or persons who have declared their intention to become citizens, which homesteads have been made, improved, and used for agricultural purposes, and upon which there have been no valuable mines of gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper discovered, and which are properly agricultural lands, the said settlers or owners of such homesteads shall have a right of preemption thereto, and shall be entitled to purchase the same at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and in quantity not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres; or said parties may avail themselves of the act of Congress approved May twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to secure homesteads, to actual settlers on the public domain," and acts amendatory thereof.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the survey of the lands aforesaid, the Secretary of the Interior may designate and set apart such portions of the said lands as are clearly agricultural lands, which lands shall thereafter be subject to pre-emption and sale as other public lands of the United States, and subject to all the laws and regulations applicable to the same.

(CIRCULAR.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, July 25, 1870.

Gentlemen: Information has been called for as to the fees to which Registers and Receivers are entitled for services in acting upon mining claims. The following is therefore communicated for the government of all concerned:

In the 15th section of the act of Congress approved July 9, 1870, "To amend an act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands, and for other purposes," it is declared that Registers and Receivers shall receive the same fees for services under this act as are provided by law for like services under other acts of Congress."

Now, the mining act is substantially a pre-emption law, as the occupant, under the local customs of miners, is the only person privileged to purchase, and an application for a patent under the mining statute assimilates to a declaratory statement in the case of entries under the general pre-emption law.

It is, therefore, proper to apply the provisions, as to fees in general pre-emption cases, to the special pre-emptions under the mining act Hence, Registers and Receivers in the States of California, Oregon and Nevada, and in the Territories of Washington, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, and Montana are entitled to charge applicants for mining patents, at the date of filing the diagram or making the application, the sum of three dollars and fifty cents *each* to the Register and Receiver.

For taking testimony, either in the form of affidavits or in writing out the answers of witnesses, they are allowed a joint charge of twenty-two and one-half cents per hundred words, these being the fees specified in the act of Congress approved 21st March, 1864, "Amendatory of the Homestead Law, and for other purposes" (U. S. Statutes, vol. 13, p 35), which we assimilate to services as to mining claims.

Then the claimant has to pay the expense of surveying the claim and making a plat thereof, the cost of the publication of the notice in the newspaper, and five dollars per acre for the surface ground embraced by the survey.

Such are the items of expense incident to obtaining a patent for a mining claim, so far as the United States or its officers are concerned.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the fees payable to the Register and Receiver by the mining applicant are:

1st. $1.50 to each for filing diagram and application.

2d. 22½ cents per hundred words for reducing testimony to writing, under the principle laid down in the 4th and 6th sections of the said Homestead Act of March 21, 1864, should the applicant desire it taken down by those officers instead of by themselves or other persons in the presence of the land officers.

The other payments required of applicants for mining patents are:

3d. To the Receiver, the sum of $5, and $2.50 per acre, respectively, for lode and placer claims, as shown by the final survey, and

4th. A deposit, in favor of the U. S. Treasurer according to existing instructions, of the amount estimated by the Surveyor General to cover the actual expenses of survey, plat, and cost of publication of notice.

These are the only charges, fees, or emoluments which, by law or regulations, the Register and Receiver have any right to exact from the mining applicant, and none other must be charged or received under any circumstances.

Very respectfully, your ob't s'v't,
JOS. S. WILSON.
Commissioner.

Two female women, of the woman's right persuasion, have started a saloon at Wellsville, Ohio. It is obtaining a big run of custom.

The Miner.

Prescott, Arizona Territory.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870.

Single copies of the MINER can be purchased at the Postoffice.

The Bloody Roll Continued.

In the MINER of June 22d, a list was published of the names of Arizonians killed by Indians in this county, from its settlement up to December 31, 1869, and in Pima county to September 1, 1869. The *Arizonan* having lately brought the list of Pima county forward to July, we give the same with additions furnished by our Tucson correspondent up to August 13, and add the record of similar incidents in this county to September 1. The names of these martys should be carefully preserved and remembered. Their blood cries out to us from the ground on every side; their graves and monuments appeal to us on nearly every mile of every road and trail in the Territory, a constant admonition to all travelers to be on their guard, for the end of these things is not yet come:

PIMA COUNTY.

September 7, Indians made a descent upon a ranch at the Reito and captured 35 head of beef cattle, the property of Don Pancho Gomez.

September 9, Two Texans named Benton and Foster, returning to their native State, killed by Indians at San Pedro.

October 13, A band of Indians captured a herd of 90 cattle at the Reito, and killed one Mexican and four horses.

October 21, A Mexican named Pisquero fired at by Indians near the Nine Mile Station and his horse shot dead under him.

November 20, Indians run off Government herd at Camp Bowie.

November 27, Indians steal two horses from the station of J. Miller at the Cienega.

November 28, Indians visit Camp Crittenden at night, kill a cow at a distauce of 200 yards from the post and carry off a tent. Indians attacked the premises of Mr. Barnes at Camp Wallen, carry off his effects and then burn his store and store-house.

December 1, Indians steal 32 head of mules from the ranch of Mr. Allen, bordering on Tucson, in view of Camp Lowell.

December 4, Bodies of three Americans recently murdered, discovered at the Cienega.

December 10, Indians endeavored to fire a ranch at Camp Grant and stole a Government mule. The mail rider on the route between Florence and Camp McDowell, killed by Indians and mail captured.

January 8, 1870, Samuel Brown and J. Simms, killed by Indians at the San Pedro settlement and their team captured.

January 17, Indians invade the premises of Clint. Thompson at Sacaton and capture 45 head of animals.

January 18, Thirty-eight head of cattle captured near San Xavier.

January 20, The Sonora mail stage attacked at Sasabi Flat. E. Aguerri, his clerk and two passengers killed.

January 31, Indians make a descent upon the ranch of Mr. Morgan near Camp Crittenden, and drive off three mules belonging to W. J. Osborne.

February 2, Solomon Warner and Dr. Wakefield were attacked by Indians near Camp Crittenden; the former wounded and the latter killed.

February 3, Indians attack a train near the Point of Mountain, drove off the escort, kill two men, wound one, and carry off a very considerable amount of property including twelve mules.

February 8, Diego Campio, killed by Indians in the neighborhood of Florence, and teams and other property captured.

February 22, Indians steal six fine blooded cows, (valued in California at $130 each) from the ranch of Mr. Allen, near Tucson.

February 26, Indians visited the premises of Col. Ruggles, at Florence, and stole two horses from the corral.

March 1, Indians made a raid upon the ranches of Brown and Gardner, near Camp Crittenden and captured all the stock belonging to both ranches.

March 7, The Paymaster's clerk, *en route* from Camp Reno to Camp McDowell with an escort of 13 soldiers, attacked by Indians and wounded, and one man of the escort killed.

April 6, A Mexican named Sais, together with his horse and the horse of his companion, killed at Reito.

April 7, A herd of 200 cattle, the property of Juan Gregalba, stolen from a field in the vicinity of Tucson.

April 10, A. J. Jackson, killed by Indians at the San Pedro.

April 11, A Mexican named Soto, killed and scalped in the neighborhood of Camp Wallen.

April 18, Indians visit Camp Grant and steal three horses from Capt. Hinds' wagons, and four mules, the property of C. Conwell.

April 17, Indians visit ranch of the station of J. Miller at the Cienega, and kill one of the soldiers stationed there.

April 21, A party of Mexicans coming from Sonora, attacked by Indians at the Potrero and six men killed.

June 6, Two hundred Indians attacked the wagons of Messrs. Kennedy and Israel, near Cañada del Oro, killed both men, captured the teams and goods and burned the wagons.

June 8, Indians make a raid upon the ranch of Mr. Gardner, on the Sonoita, kill David Holland, capture a Mexican boy and run off a herd of cattle.

June 15, Indians take 28 oxen from San Xavier, the property of Mr. Lazard.

June 25, Indians attack a prospecting party near Cottonwood Springs on the road from Florence to Camp Grant, wounded Messrs. Myers, Johns, and Curtis, and captured the wagon and its effects, valued at about $2,000.

July 1, Indians attack the train of Mr. Yerkes, near the San Pedro and kill one mule.

July 10, Mr. Yerkes' train again attacked at Oak Grove, 50 odd miles from Camp Goodwin, and one animal captured. On the same day Mr. Smith and Mr. Inigo were attacked and killed on the ranch of Peter Kitchen, 15 miles from Tubac.

July 14, Indians visit Point of Mountain station, 18 miles west of Tucson, and capture 6 mules.

July 17, Indians attack the ranch of J. C. Blanchard, near Tubac, and carry off all his effects and fire his buildings.

August 7, Thomas Venable, Peter Riggs, and a Mexican killed by Indians, at Davis Springs, 18 miles from Camp Crittenden; wagons and goods burned worth over $6,000 and stock driven off.

August 8, Scott Young and mail rider killed at Cienega, 25 miles eastward from Tucson, station and much property burned.

August 13, Indians attacked station at Point of Mountain, and seriously wounded Mr. Blowe in the left shoulder.

August 18, Mail stage attacked by Indians half way between the Cienega and the San Pedro, killed Wm. Burns, driver, John Collins, stage superintendent, and two soldiers of Co. D, 21st Infantry.

YAVAPAI COUNTY.

February 10, Indians stole four animals from some placer miners on the Hassayampa, about twelve miles from Prescott.

February 28, A man named Jacob Smith was killed on the Mohave road 17 miles from Prescott, his body stripped, horribly mutilated and filled with arrows.

February 21, The reds visited Phœnix and got away with sixteen head of cattle.

March 18, They made a raid on the herd belonging to the Big Bug mill company, wounded the herder and got away with ten horses and mules.

March 22, A party of three men prospecting about 80 miles north-east of Prescott were attacked and all seriously wounded and their animals stolen. Ferdinand Wander was mortally wounded and shot himself dead with his own pistol to end his sufferings The other two reached the settlements two days later, nearly dead from their loss of blood and want of water.

About the same date a party of prospectors on Bradshaw mountain, 40 miles southeast from Prescott had four pack animals stolen by Indians.

April 1, The cusses drove off 130 head of sheep and goats belonging to H. Brooks, one mile from Prescott.

April 7, A Mexican was shot through the arm while cutting wood two miles above Prescott. The same day a descent was made by a large band of Indians, on a herd of mules belonging to Mr. Ariola, near Wickenburg—one Mexican herder was killed and another badly wounded—the Indians took away 74 fine team mules.

April 17, Indians attacked and killed Wm. Pearson while he was plowing in Mint Valley 14 miles from Prescott, and drove off his animals.

April 18, P. Dorgan was shot and seriously wounded while prospecting near Camp Date Creek.

April 18, A man named Gruly, a stationkeeper an the road 10 miles below Wickenburg, was killed near his house.

April 23, A Mr. Seebright, who had charge of a herd of 350 head of sheep near Williamson Valley, was killed and the sheep all stolen.

May 18, Oliver Peterson shot and three animals stolen at Walnut Grove. Mr. Peterson died from his wounds about three weeks afterwards.

June 3, A raid was made by Indians between Fort Whipple and Prescott on a herd of 60 cattle, belonging to A. G. Dunn, in the middle of the afternoon; the herder was shot through the hand. Although the Indians were closely pursued for twenty miles, they got off with eleven head, and killed six head on the trail.

June 4, Indians attack the Government herd at Camp Verde, kill the corporal in charge of the herd, and drive away 12 animals.

June 6, Alfred Johnson and Mr. Watson were killed on the road between Skull Valley and Camp Date Creek.

June 13, Indians stole two horses and ten burros from Burger and Lamberson, at Walnut Grove.

July 24, Thomas, Ellit and Dawson, coming to town with a load of barley, were attacked by 30 Apaches, and after an hours fighting, were obliged to abandon their wagon to save themselves and horses. The reds set fire to the wagon and load, which were consumed.

August 10, Apaches stole six head of cattle from Joe Fye on Salt River, also, about same date, nine horses and mules from the Eureka mill, at the head of Lynx Creek. Also at Bradshaw mountain, several Indians shot at S. Ball and slightly wounded him.

August 27, During the week ending Aug. 27, the Apaches gobbled up 14 head of mules and horses in Williamson Valley, nine near Camp Hualpai, two at Wickenburg, and five at Deep Wash station on the La Paz road.

RECAPITULATION.

Pima County.		*Yavapai County.*	
Killed	56	Killed	8
Wounded	7	Wounded	5
Captured alive	1	Captured alive	1
Stock stolen	540	Stock stolen	667

The fact that Pima county has suffered so much more than other sections of the Territory during the past year is owing to the fact that our neighbors, the Yavapai, Wallapai, and Apache-Mohave tribes have proposed peaceable intentions for some time past, and have confined their operations principally to stock-stealing, and to do them justice, several of the recent raids on stock are credited to the Navajo nation.

From Southern Arizona.

We give these items from our Tucson correspondent, whose letter came to hand too late for this issue: The transfer of Lt Cushing and his cavalry troop from Camp Grant to Camp Lowell, gives universal satisfaction ——Gov. Safford started out from Tucson August 26, on a scout after Indians at the head of fifty-five volunteers outfitted by subscription in Tucson.——Col Dunkelberger commanding at Camp Grant, has put Lt's Burke & Garnet in the field with detachments to co-operate with the Governor Capt Miles from Camp Lowell, with such force as could be spared from that post, has also taken the field, and good results are expected from the combined efforts of all parties Col Lee, A A Q M, is reported as untiring in his aid in fitting the troops and volunteers for the campaign.

The War News.

Careful comparison of the war news found in our exchanges, indicates that although severe fighting had been going on at different points, no decisive results had been reached Telegraphic reports of one day are contradicted by those of the next

The Prussian armies are gaining ground towards Paris at the expense of a fearful loss of men

A national French war loan was asked for by the Government of 750 millions and over 1000 millions were subscribed

The object of the Prussians seems to be to reach Paris as soon as possible, leaving troops in the rear to care for the French forts not already taken

Paris is said to be an immense depot of provision and war material, to be in daily receipt of troops from every portion of France, and to be well prepared for a siege

We give the latest important telegrams to the Los Angeles daily papers.

Paris Aug 28—Revolution at Munich is threatened.

The sieges of Strasbourg, Toul, Thionville and Metz, have made no progress

Brussels, Aug 28—Prussian scouting parties are at Meaux one hour from Paris

Luxembourg, Aug 28—There has been fighting all day at the village of Dun, between Stenay and Verdun No *particulars received.*

London 28—Private telegrams from Baden says the Prussians have 300 000 soldiers along the line of Railroad, ready to move across the Rhine to reinforce either Germany or the army in case of defeat

On the 25th Verdun was attacked by the Prussians 10,000 strong under the Crown Prince of Saxony After three hours hard fighting, during which, 300 shells were thrown into the city, the Prussians were repulsed with considerable loss

Paris, August 30—Officials from the Front insist that a great battle was fought Sunday, and that Bazine and Mc Mahon had gained great advantage No doubt a great and most important battle will take place at once McMahon has received large reinforcements from Paris

New York, Aug 31—A private London despatch says French advices report that McMahon by his tactics, has succeeded in separating the forces of his opponent and that he will give battle probably to day, with most confident hopes of success

A Luxemburg dispatch Tuesday noon, says Early this morning fighting took place between Auburn and Esch One hundred and fifty Prussians were surprised by five hundred French and driven back—Many killed on both sides.

The march of Prussians on Paris seem to have been arrested, McMahon continues his movement There has been no serious engagement yet

Brussels, Aug 30—Bazaine is certainly under the walls of Metz The Emperor is now at Best-Theuville 25 miles north of Chalons.

The Prussians have concentrated at Delppe fourteen miles north of Chalons The Prussians hold all Southern Alsace

Sixty thousand troops have left Paris to join McMahon

Brussels Sept 1—Fighting has been going on four days, between McMahon and Prince Charles Both armies are working for position The fighting is said to have been desperate The Prussians captured three eagles, four metrailleurs, and several thousand prisoners, while the French have captured thirteen pieces of artillery

A dispatch from London, at midnight, says McMahon has been utterly routed, after two days battle, and is retreating on Paris

It is believed here that McMahon will not fight except to win He is strongly posted in Ardennes, his flanks resting on neutral soil, and will wait to be attacked until the Prussians give him a chance to strike them hard

London, Sept 1—Another battle is reported on the 30th ult. No particulars received

Paris, Sept 1—*Le Public* says there was no fighting yesterday The Government however, has good news

McMahon's march has been undisturbed Bazaine has won several small engagements

London, Sept 1—There is an unverified rumor of McMahon crossing the Meuse at Stenay and pushing for Montmedy He has 600 guns A collision between him and Frederick Charles is expected

Persons who left Strasbourg Friday last say one part of the town is suffering very much The garrison is supplied with plenty provissions and munitions of war The citizens are determined to resist to the last.

A Prussian vessel has just been captured and brought in to Donkerque.

The news is all uncertain and conflicting.

Gold and Greenbacks.

San Francisco, Sept. 2.—Legal Tenders, buying, 87½; selling, 88½.

JULIUS SEICK,

PROFESSIONAL HAIR DRESSER,

Jackson's Building,

Montezuma Street, Prescott.

☞ Shaving and Shampooing performed with skill.

NEW HARNESS SHOP

Montezuma Street, Prescott,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, etc, made and repaired.

Bring on your work, as I am prepared to do it well, for reasonable prices. F. GOTHOLD.

aug13-tf

For Sale or Rent.

THE AMERICAN RANCH, situate in Round Valley, near the junction of the La Paz and Fort Mohave Roads, nine miles west from Prescott, together with the stock, farming implements and houses thereon.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, on the premises J. H. LEE.

American Ranch, August 12, 1870. aug13tf

All Kinds of **STATIONERY** at BARNARD & CO'S

RECENT MILITARY ORDERS.

Issued by Colonel Geo. Stoneman, Commanding Department of Arizona.

Below will be found, printed in full, official copies of such general and special orders as are of importance to our people—civil and military:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Prescott, September 2, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14.]

I. Before a General Court Martial which convened at Fort Whipple, A. T, on Monday, August 29th, 1870, by virtue of paragraph I, Special Orders No. 20, current series, Headquarters Department of Arizona, and of which Lieutenant Colonel *Frank Wheaton*, 21st Infantry, is President, were arraigned and tried:—

1. Private *William Clark*, Company "F," 12th Infantry.

CHARGE 1ST:

"*Desertion.*"

Specification:—In this, that he, the said Private *William Clark* Company "F," 12th Infantry a duly enlisted soldier in the service of the United States, did desert the same, at or near Fort Whipple A T on or about the 26th day of August, 1870, and did remain absent until the 27th day of August, 1870, when he was apprehended on the road between Skull Valley, A T, and Camp Date Creek, A. T.

CHARGE 2D:

"*Theft, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.*"

Specification—In this, that he, the said Private *William Clark*, Company "F," 12th Infantry, did steal take and carry away, four (4) mules, one (1) saddle, four (4) bridles one (1) breech loading rifle, one (1) bayonet scabbard, one (1) waist belt and plate and one (1) cartridge box and plate the property of the United States All this, at or near Fort Whipple, A. T, on or about the 26th day of August, 1870

To which Charges and Specifications the accused pleaded as follows:

To the Specification of the 1st Charge,	"*Guilty.*"
To the 1st Charge,	"*Guilty.*"
To the Specification of the 2d Charge,	"*Guilty.*"
To the 2d Charge,	"*Guilty.*"

FINDING AND SENTENCE:

The Court, after mature deliberation upon the evidence adduced, finds the accused, Private *William Clark*, Company "F," 12th Infantry, as follows:

Of the Specification of the 1st Charge,	"*Guilty.*"
Of the 1st Charge,	"*Guilty.*"
Of the Specification of the 2d Charge,	"*Guilty.*"
Of the 2d Charge,	"*Guilty.*"

And the Court does therefore sentence him, Private *William Clark*, Company "F," 12th Infantry—"*To forfeit to the United States all pay that is now, or may become due, except just dues of the laundress; to be confined at hard labor, under guard, with a twelve pound ball attached to his leg by a chain four feet long, during the balance of the period of his enlistment, and for five years thereafter, at such place, post or prison, as the Department Commander may designate, at the expiration of this sentence to have his head shaved, to be branded with the letter "D," two inches long, or indelibly marked with the same, and to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States.*"

2. Private *John Rehmer*, Company "F," 12th Infantry

CHARGE 1ST.

"*Desertion.*"

Specification—In this, that he the said Private *John Rehmer* Company "F," 12th Infantry, a duly enlisted soldier in the service of the United States did desert the same at or near Fort Whipple A T on the 26th day of August 1870, and did remain absent until apprehended on the 27th day of August, 1870, on the road between Skull Valley A T, and Date Creek, A T

CHARGE 2D

"*Theft, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline*"

Specification—In this that he the said Private *John Rehmer* Company "F," 12th Infantry, did wilfully and maliciously steal take and carry away the following articles the property of the United States viz—four (4) mules one (1) saddle four (4) bridles one (1) breech loading rifle one (1) waist belt and plate one (1) *cartridge box and plate, one (1) bayonet scabbard and twenty (20) rounds of* centre primed ammunition All this at or near Fort Whipple, A T, on the 26th day of August 1870

To which Charges and Specifications the accused pleaded as follows

To the Specification of the 1st Charge,	"*Guilty*"
To the 1st Charge,	"*Guilty*"
To the Specification of the 2d Charge,	"*Guilty.*"
To the 2d Charge,	"*Guilty.*"

FINDING AND SENTENCE:

After mature deliberation upon the evidence adduced, the Court finds the accused, Private *John Rehmer*, Company "F," 12th Infantry, as follows:

Of the Specification of the 1st Charge,	"*Guilty.*"
Of the 1st Charge,	"*Guilty*"
Of the Specification of the 2d Charge,	"*Guilty*"
Of the 2d Charge,	"*Guilty*"

And the Court does therefore sentence him, Private *John Rehmer*, Company "F," 12th Infantry—"*To forfeit to the United States all pay that is now, or may become due, except just dues of the laundress; to be confined at hard labor under guard, with a twelve pound ball attached to his leg by a chain four (4) feet long, during the balance of his term of enlistment, and for five years thereafter, at such place, post or prison, as the Department Commander may designate; at the expiration of this sentence to have his head shaved, to be branded or indelibly marked with the letter "D," two (2) inches long, and to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States*"

3. Private *Harry De Witt*, Company "F," 12th Infantry.

CHARGE:

"*Conduct to the prejudice to good order and military discipline.*"

Specification 1st—In this that he, the said Private *Harry De Witt* Company "F," 12th Infantry did strike with intent to injure Sergeant *George Main* Company "F," 12th Infantry, the said Sergeant *Main* being in the execution of his office. This at Fort Whipple, A T on or about the 28th day of August, 1870

Specification 2d—In this, that he the said Private *Harry De Witt*, Company "F," 12th Infantry, having been ordered by Sergeant *George King*, Company "F," 12th Infantry, to arrange his bunk did use improper language towards the said Sergeant, and on being arrested, did resist said arrest and did strike Sergeant *George Main* Company "F," 12th Infantry, who was ordered to take him to the guard house All this at Fort Whipple, A T, on or about the 28th day of August, 1870

To which Charge and Specifications the accused pleaded as follows:

To the 1st Specification,	"*Guilty.*"
To the 2d Specification,	"*Guilty*"
To the Charge,	"*Guilty.*"

FINDING AND SENTENCE:

After mature deliberation upon the evidence adduced, the Court finds the accused, Private *Harry De Witt*, Company "F," 12th Infantry, as follows:

Of the 1st Specification,	"*Guilty.*"
Of the 2d Specification,	"*Guilty.*"
Of the Charge,	"*Guilty.*"

And the Court does therefore sentence him, Private *Harry De Witt*, Company "F," 12th Infantry—"*To be confined at hard labor under guard, for the period of one* (1) *year, at the post or place his company may be serving, with the loss of all pay except two dollars* ($2) *per month of his monthly pay. This forfeiture of pay to continue for twelve months.*"

II. The proceedings of the General Court Martial in the foregoing cases, having been submitted to the Department Commander, the following are the orders thereon:—

In the cases of

Private *William Clark*, Company "F," 12th Infantry,
Private *John Rehmer*, Company "F," 12th Infantry,

the proceedings and findings are approved. So much of the sentences as provides for the prisoners to be "branded," is disapproved. The term of confinement is mitigated to five (5) years. The sentence, as modified, will be duly carried into execution at Camp Verde, A. T., which is designated as the place of confinement.

In the case of

Private *Harry De Witt*, Company "F," 12th Infantry,

the proceedings, findings and sentence are approved. The sentence will be duly carried into effect at the post where his company may be serving.

III. The General Court Martial of which Lieutenant-Colonel *Frank Wheaton*, 21st Infantry, is President, is dissolved.

BY COMMAND OF COLONEL GEORGE STONEMAN:

E. W. STONE,
First Lieutenant, U. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The Miner.

Local Intelligence.

PRESCOTT, September 10, 1870.

THE NEW MINES.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Return of Prospectors from Bradshaw.

New Discoveries of Extraordinary Rich Gold Mines

The "Del Pasco" Better than Ever.

Immediately on the return of McCrackin & Co from Bradshaw mountain, two weeks since, with $1,000, which they had taken out of the Del Pasco lode, as stated in the MINER of August 20, quite a number of our citizens started for that locality. Ten of them returned Tuesday last with reports of the country and new discoveries which created considerable excitement in Prescott and caused sundry and divers persons to get out of town, with their little traps before sundown, bound for the Bradshaw mountain. J. G. Christie, one of our oldest Pioneers, was one of those who came in on Tuesday, and furnished us with the following items.

The section in which these lately discovered mines or lodes are located is a belt of talcose slate about one half mile in average width, running north east and south west across Bradshaw mountain. The formation outside the slate belt is similar to that of the Sierra Prieta range, viz: porphyritic granite, and contains many quartz veins of favorable appearance, to which no attention is given at present. The slate belt is full of rich quartz veins running parallel with each other and the belt, very much decomposed. These veins vary from one inch to three feet on the surface, and only the largest have as yet been sunk upon to any depth. Mr Christie is of the opinion that the Black Canyon placer mines which have been worked with good results, and constantly since 1863, receive their gold from this slate belt.

The Del Pasco Company have reached a depth of twenty five feet on that vein and find the vein gradually widening all the way down, and no diminution of the richness of the ore, and, as yet, no sulphurets. The quartz was getting more solid, and required blasting—their powder having given out the company had commenced work on another vein a few yards below the Del Pasco and were getting out decomposed rock of surprising richness. $38 had been washed out of one pan of the rotten vein matter and from $10 to $20 to the pan had been frequently obtained. The company were in the highest spirits and value their claims at fabulous prices. They were grinding the rock in arastras and expect to realize much better results than on their first run.

Mr Christie in company with Messrs. Poland, Farrington and Poscle discovered and located several promising leads, and they in company with Dan Hatz and five others have located on a vein, in a sort of basin about a mile and a half from the Del Pasco, about three and one half feet in width which prospects very regularly in fine gold and gives excellent surface indications of permanence. They think they have struck a big thing, and call it the "New Era." Six or seven of the party start back to-day with a good outfit of tools and provisions to commence work on their locations. A passable wagon road already exists to the old Bully Bueno mill on Turkey Creek, and Mr Hatz says that with the exception of one hill which would require considerable work, a road could easily be made to the foot of the mountain from the mill. By the road to the mill and the new mines the distance is about fifty five miles. By trail over the mountains the way the travel now goes, the distance from Prescott is called forty miles.

The mines are in the midst of a heavy growth of pine timber, and water is plenty. The New Era company think they have a stream large enough to run arastras by water power. If these mines hold out as they have begun, Bradshaw will eclipse our older quartz mining districts completely. Who cares? Let 'em go it. Bully for Bradshaw!

RELIGIOUS PROCEEDINGS. Three Sundays since a meeting was held at the Court House, when Mr Head delivered a discourse based on the 1st chapter of Haggai. Hymns were sung and prayers offered in the usual course, after which the propriety of building a church was discussed with some fervency. Mr S C Rogers offered a plan for a church and school house combined, that seemed to meet with the approbation of those present. The cost was estimated at $3,000, and it was thought that no contributions from liquor dealers and gamblers should be received. Quite a lengthy account of the meeting was handed us, but want of space has forced us to condense. On Sunday, August 28, Miss Garrison addressed the patrons of the Diana Saloon on religious subjects, and on Sunday evening, the 4th inst, she undertook to hold a religious meeting in the Montezuma Saloon, but was interrupted by parties who were filled with ardent and evil spirits, and by an individual who rode a horse into the saloon. The proprietor seeing that a muss was likely to ensue, politely requested miss G to retire and escorted her outside the house. It is time a church was built.

L R GREGORY, G Fullman and C F Stephens, from San Diego, arrived here Wednesday last. They report that town as "played out," with no hopes of a new sensation until the next session of Congress, when railroad bills shall again be the order of the day. This is sad news from that once flourishing seaport!

LT MCK OWENS, Frank Murray and others, from Camp Verde, arrived in Prescott Wednesday last. They report much sickness from fever and ague among both settlers and military. Mr Murray leaves on this morning's stage for a short visit with his many friends in California.

THE freight train of Messrs. Hanna & Saunders arrived here from Ehrenberg, Wednesday last, with goods for Campbell & Buffum, Jackson & Bro., Luke & Bain, Judge Tweed, Dr. Kendall, Levi Bashford and others.

The Old Mines.

No Excitement at All.

On Tuesday last, Messrs. C C Bean, G W Bowers, H. B. Summers, I. S Fried, and H. A Bigelow, left Prescott well mounted and armed, for the mines. We went by Noyes & Curtis' saw mill, where we found Mr Curtis as jolly as need be, and business brisk. The mill is turning off lumber rapidly, and the piles stacked up in the yards look as though there would be no lack of lumber for building purposes this fall. At 5 o'clock P M we made a short stop at Davis & Taylor's cabin, at the head of the Hassyampa. Neither of the proprietors were at home, but there we found camped for the night a party that left Prescott in the morning *en route* for the Bradshaw mines, consisting of Messrs Knott, Burr, Alexander, Cook and Jackson. Also Messrs Groom and Denison, who had been waiting at the camp for some days the arrival of others. Several of the party were in Davis' potato patch, digging and sacking potatoes to carry to the mines with them, and better potatoes are not to be found in this country than they raise on that ranch, 1,500 feet above Prescott, almost on top of the mountains. Messrs D & T have several acres of the "bulbs" growing and nearly ripe, which will be readily sold to the miners at good prices. Declining a kind invitation to supper, we went on past the Brandon lode, where Mr Bean has had some fine looking rock recently taken out—crossed the "divide" between the Hassyampa and Lynx creeks, a mile or so above Davis ranch, and commenced descending Lynx creek. About a mile and a half from the divide we came to the Eureka mill—now the property of Mr Bean. The steam whistle which blew at six for supper, and the clatter of the ten stamps which sounded in our ears long before the mill was visible, gave token of mining activity which was realized as we approached the mill. Mr Atchison, well known in Nevada and other mining regions as Uncle John, is superintending operations at the Eureka for Mr Bean, who has employed in and around the mill 28 men cutting wood, mining, hauling wood and ore, etc. After a good supper and a night's rest, we went on foot to the mines in the immediate vicinity of the mill visiting the Box Elder, Vernon, The Live Pine Mountain and Pointer. Mr Bean has men at work getting ore from the [illegible] the Eureka, or a vein which crosses [illegible] into that lode, and from an extension of the Pointer, and the ore from each looks well and prospects well also. As the attention is only to work the ores for free gold, the veins are being worked only from the surface to a depth of 15 or 18 feet, as at that point all the Lynx creek ores change to sulphurets. The Tie [illegible] at the depth of 15 feet is four feet wide, the ore much decomposed, and of fine quality. The Pointer is about [illegible] feet wide where Mr Bean is opening it, and the ore looks as well as any we ever saw from the shafts on the original location. Considerable trouble has been experienced in getting the mill into good running order, but Uncle John thinks it has all right, and will make a run of two weeks on the ores mentioned, as an experiment which we hope will be a paying one. No other mines on Lynx creek are now being worked than those Mr Bean is prospecting, except the Vernon where we found Chris Shelton in the end of an 80 foot tunnel pecking away alone. Chris has a rich vein, which has been mentioned in the MINER in previous issues. The vein is decomposed, averages not more than six inches wide, and has paid about $250 per ton. The vein, though narrow, is opened at intervals on the surface for 800 feet. The deepest point which the tunnel will reach on the vein is 60 feet. Shelton has some four tons of ore out which is rich enough to show to anybody, and he is the only miner we saw who don't care to go to the Bradshaw.

Having rested awhile after our tramp over the hills, we started for home by the wagon road down Lynx creek, and two miles from the Eureka stopped for a few minutes at the old Thunderbolt mill. Messrs Ward & Swearingen took hold of this mill a few weeks ago, and have fixed it up in good shape. They are nearly ready to commence work crushing ore for any parties who will furnish it at reasonable prices. Their energy deserves a success which we hope they may meet with.

Well satisfied with our ride, and the prospects on Lynx creek, we returned Prescott Wednesday, at 5 P M. The opinion has often been expressed by men of some experience, that the Lynx creek mines do not afford sufficient free gold to pay, and if the Eureka mill does not, in the hands of Mr Atchison, prove the falsity of the assertion, the MINER will throw up the sponge.

MESSRS STICK AND VAUGHN, went out on the road toward the Sterling mill, with a buggy, Tuesday last, and saw red skins. So they thought they had gone far enough—didn't want to go to the mill—undertook to turn the buggy around, and turned over—smashed the buggy some—and came home. As the Indians did not attack them, the supposition is that they were Apache Mohaves—good Indians—friendlies. Four Indians were seen, and the boys did well to get off as they did. The incident occurred near where Mr Beseler was attacked some months ago, about five miles from town.

MESSRS RODDICK AND O'NEIL, from lower Kirkland Valley, were in town a few days ago. Mr Roddick reports that last week three Indians came to the ranch peaceably, and talked professed friendship for all white folks. Tom fed them, gave them tobacco, and had a big talk—after which the reds retired quietly. If the Indians in that neighborhood would be really friendly, they might be useful instead of being being a nuisance as they have been, but all parties doubt their sincerity. Doubtless they will bear close watching.

NEW BUILDINGS.—L. Bashford is erecting a new building on Gurley street, between the old capitol block and Hagan's Restaurant. A D Holstein Esq, and J. N. McCandless, M D, are to occupy the building for offices. Wilson & Hoskins, carpenters, have the contract.

Campbell & Buffum are laying the foundation for a new brick store between their old one and Jackson Bro's, on Montezuma street. It is to be 25 feet front by 75 feet deep and two stories high.

MR. M. V. WALK, late blacksmith at Camp Verde, left this morning on a visit to his home in Ashley, Mo.

Mining Items.

Wm McCloud called on us last Wednesday. He came up alone from People's Valley, and states that on Little Copper creek, Tuesday night, Indians hallooed at him from the hills. He says Fred Henry & Co, are in 80 feet with the tunnel which they are running to the Rainbow lode. In the tunnel they have cut a vein which is 10 inches thick and very rich. They expect to reach the Rainbow in 10 or 15 feet further. McCloud brought us a piece of rock from the little vein, which is very good. The Rainbow is situated about four miles from Peoples' old ranch, and Fred believes it contains his home stake.

One of the Prescott merchants last week purchased of Andy Anderson 200 feet on the Vernon—that rich quartz vein on Lynx creek, discovered and worked by C Y Shelton. The figures are not made public. Andy has made a raise on Lynx creek by mining, and leaves this morning for San Francisco and other places, where he can get more fun for his money than in Prescott.

Uncle Billy Pointer closed mining operations on his mine on Lynx creek last week, for the season—water having failed so that he can no longer run his wheel. He states that on the last run he ground 26 tons of rock, from which he realized $1,200 in free gold.

FLUIDS.—Last week, just as the MINER was going to press, a special messenger from the establishment of Messrs Vaughn & Kluecendorf, made his appearance bearing a gallon demijohn filled with that vivifying extract of grain, known as "old rye." All hands were on deck in a jiffy, and the order given to splice the main brace, which was obeyed with an alertness which would have surprised a spectator. The crew of the MINER then took a few drops each to the health of Messrs V & K, the donors.

Wednesday last, the junior partner of the firm of D Henderson & Bro, corner of Montezuma and Gurley streets, made us a friendly visit, bearing as a peace offering, a bottle of "Harrison whiskey." The cellar of the firm contains a supply of liquors of all kinds, at figures low enough to suit the times.

THE store of D Henderson & Bro is well supplied with a variety of gentlemen's goods. Since Abe's return he has re-arranged the stock, and any one desirous of purchasing, can see at a glance, pants, shirts, hats, etc, to suit any taste as to color, style and price.

BY STAGE.—Messrs Hargrave, Hamilton, Parker and a Mexican, came in the stage from Wickenburg, Thursday evening.

FROST.—Quite a heavy frost struck in on Tuesday night, nipping things freely in many localities, corn suffered on some ranches in the vicinity of Prescott, while on Granite Creek, below the Point of Rocks, it was not touched.

PROGRESS.

It is truly gratifying to see on every hand the signs of progress. To know that the people of Arizona, notwithstanding the many and terrible obstacles they have had to encounter, are still pushing ahead and making substantial improvements, as though they meant to stay here. And they do mean to stay here. There is no step backward. The time for doubting, if there ever was such a time, has passed. Every year the people have become more and more thoroughly convinced of the boundless natural resources of our beautiful Territory; and many who at first doubted in consequence of the discouragements caused by the depredations of hostile Indians, are now among the foremost in pushing forward improvements of a substantial and permanent character. In Central Arizona, particularly, the spirit of progress is noticeable. Many excellent houses have been erected, others are in course of erection, and many more are contemplated. Broad fields of grain stretch out in every valley, orchards and vineyards are planted, and the blessed influences of home, of civilization and refinement, are spreading and growing, and establishing their supremacy in the land.

Our mines are yielding abundantly of the precious metals, wherever the necessary capital and skill have been brought to bear to develope them, and where the miners have sufficient force to protect them from the Indians. And when the time shall come, as come it must, when the accursed red skin shall cease to trouble us, when "Lo, the poor Indian," shall all have been sent to their "happy hunting grounds," or placed on reservations and deprived of the power to do any more harm, when the miner can prospect or work his mine in safety, and his horses and mules can feed unmolested in the valleys, when the farmer can follow his plow and harvest his crop, without the apprehension that at any moment his life may be taken, or his stock driven off by the lurking savage, when his flocks and his herds can roam the hills and the valleys in security, and fatten upon the luxuriant grasses with which nature has so bountifully clothed this beautiful country, when that good time shall come, as come it will, then Arizonians will say, "it is good for us to be here." For such advantages as we will then possess, have never been presented to any people, in any one country. Such rich and extensive mines, backed up by valleys of rich farming lands; hills covered with pine timber, and the whole covered with the finest and most nutritious grasses, with the purest and best of water everywhere, and a climate unsurpassed for salubrity, are unknown in any other country.

Possessing then, these great natural advantages, and seeing that we have made great progress in spite of all the difficulties and dangers, the privations and sufferings that we have had to encounter, it behooves us as a people to put our shoulders to the wheel with renewed energy and determination, and with Excelsior for our motto, push on to the complete fruition of our hopes; the reclamation of this Territory from the savage—the treacherous and bloodthirsty savage—establishing in its stead, peace and security, and the hallowed influences of home and society; to the end that the time may speedily come, when each "may sit under his own vine and fig tree, with none to molest or make him afraid." That each may enjoy to the fullest extent of his or her individual capacity, "the soul's calm sunshine, and the heartfelt joy."

And we say, without desiring to flatter or extol our own people, that Central Arizona is thus far settled by an American population second to none on the continent. And when we say American population, we mean both native and adopted citizens. We are gathered here from every State in the Union, each bringing with him that particular bias in religious and political opinions which the form of education and habit, and location instills, and yet perfect peace and good will reigns supreme among us. In our business and social relations, we know no north no south, no east, no west. And for love of good order and respect for the law, for devotion to justice, and regard for the rights of each other, although a frontier people, we challenge comparison with any community on the face of the earth.

Thus far we have spoken of *material* progress, and the character of our people to sustain this progression. But there is another element of true progress, that must not be lost sight of, for it lies at the root of all that is worthy of the name. We mean progression in the moral and social virtues; without which no community, however grand their national development, can ever be truly great. Let us then, as a people, endeavor to cultivate a love for the good, the beautiful, and the true, and discourage vice and licentiousness, in every shape. Particularly let us discourage drunkenness, the great fruitful source of nearly all the crime and misery in the world.

How true is the language of the poet:

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mein,
That to be hated, needs but to be seen;
But seeing once, with half averted face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

Nothing, perhaps, tends more to produce a laxity of good morals in the settlement of a new country than scarcity of good female society. And nothing tends more strongly to elevate, ennoble, and purify men, than the society of good and virtuous ladies.

In Central Arizona we have many excellent ladies. But we want more, many more, God bless them, for on them depends the elevation of society, and the promotion of all true progress. W J B.

New Advertisements.

Sale of Condemned Horses.

OFFICE OF THE A A Q M,
CAMP DATE CREEK A T Sept 5th 1870

The undersigned will cause to be sold at Public Auction at the Government Corral at Camp Date Creek on Monday Oct 3d 1870

Nineteen (19) Condemned Cavalry Horses

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A M. Terms cash in Legal Tender Notes. FRED H E EBSTEIN
Second Lieut 21st Infantry A A Q M
sept10 td

To Beef Eaters

Prices reduced at the Pioneer Butcher Shop. I will sell beef as low as it can be bought elsewhere in Prescott. W N KELLY.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 24th day of September 1870 at Camp Hualpai A T (late Camp Tollgate) the following property belonging to the United States

TWENTY-ONE BURROS,

in fine condition no longer needed by Government

A miscellaneous assortment of Mechanics Tools viz Carpenters Blacksmiths Wheelwrights and Saddlers

Terms of sale cash in United States Legal Tender Notes

Sale to commence precisely at 1 o'clock P M
J J MULFORD
sep 3t3 First Lieut 3d Cav A A Q M

POSTPONEMENT.

OFFICE CHIEF DISBURSING OFFICER,
NORTHERN DISBURSING DISTRICT ARIZONA
FORT WHIPPLE A T August 31st 1870

The proposals invited for supplying grain for the several military posts in Northern Arizona advertised from this office to be opened Sept 3d 1870, will not be opened until September 20th 1870. C W FOSTER,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster
sep3t2 Ch'f Disb Officer Northern Dist Arizona

CARD.

The undersigned will pay the highest market prices for Soldiers Final Statements Officers Pay Rolls Government Vouchers, Gold Dust and Legal Tenders
HELLMAN TEMPLE & CO
aug6 3m Bankers Los Angeles California

TO QUARTZ MINERS.

I have made arrangements to have assays of Gold and Silver ores correctly made and will receive samples expenses paid, by mail or express, enclosing ten dollar greenback and return certificate by mail
GEO T S CURTIS,
Care CHAS S EATON, 138 Montgomery St
aug-7t6 San Francisco

STORAGE AND FORWARDING.

Parties in Wickenburg Prescott, and other interior points are notified that I have at the Ehrenberg Landing a large adobe warehouse, with good shingle roof and am prepared to receive and forward goods of every description at as low rates as any other parties engaged in the business. J M BRYAN
Ehrenberg, A T Sept 1st, 1870.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, At Dr. Kendall's Pioneer Drug Store.

PURE COD LIVER OIL, At Dr Kendall's Pioneer Drug Store.

New Advertisements.

EHRENBERG.

J. GOLDWATER & BRO.,

Wholesale Dealers In

Dry-Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Grain, Groceries, Provisions, etc.,

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact, that they are now located at the new

TOWN OF "EHRENBERG,"

Where they are prepared to receive merchandise, for storage or transportation, free of charge.

EHRENBERG is situate on the east bank of the Colorado river seven miles below La Paz, at the best and most convenient landing on the river, and is connected with, the principal towns of the interior by good wagon roads.

The benefits to be derived by shipping goods *via* Ehrenburg are, *a saving of five dollars per ton*, and less handling of goods.

Freight to Wickenburg, four cents from the landing.

All merchandise consigned to us, either for storage or transportation, will be attended to with care and despatch.

For further particulars, inquire of
J GOLDWATER & BRO.,
Commission and Forwarding Agents,
sep18 69tf Ehrenburg, Arizona.

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.,

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California, Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water, and Camp McDowell, Arizona,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and MERCHANTS, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaling and Jobbing at Low Rates.

We keep constantly on hand, at

ARIZONA CITY,

The Largest and Most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one house south of San Francisco,

Comprising Everything the Country Requires.

All of our goods are either imported direct or bought of direct importers. *We buy nothing from second hands*, thereby *saving* the San Francisco Jobber's profit, which is ALL WE ASK TO MAKE. "Live and Let Live," is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and, FOR CASH, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros and others, with goods, in jobbing lots, at

Unprecedentedly Low Prices.

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.
Arizona City, November 20, 1867.

WARM AND COLD

At OTTO'S New Shaving and Hair Cutting Saloon,
Montezuma Street, .. Prescott. Arizona.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc, in the most approved manner. THEODORE OTTO.

NOTICE.

ANAHEIM LIGHTER COMPANY

From and after this date CHAS R JOHNSON is our duly authorized Agent and General Superintendent
By order of the Board of Trustees
F KORN,
Secretary Anaheim Lighter Co.
Anaheim, July 15, 1870

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS!

Great Reduction in Freight.

ANAHEIM LIGHTER CO.

The undersigned is now prepared to receive freight at the Anaheim Landing to be forwarded to any part of the State or Arizona.

The low rate of *Lighterage offers Great Inducements* to shippers of merchandise to Lone Pine, Cerro Gordo, San Bernardino and Arizona Territory.

Shippers will please send Bills of Lading by Steamer, *and mark goods care of Anaheim Lighter Co.*
CHAS R JOHNSON, Agent.
Anaheim July 15, 1870. aug6-3m

ISAAC H. LEVY,

Dealer in General Merchandise, and General Commission Merchant,

San Bernardino, California.

Merchandise forwarded to any part of Arizona, with promptness and despatch.

Gold dust, Legal Tenders, and Soldiers Final Settlements, bought.

Office of the Arizona Stage Line, No. 1 Jackson Block, corner of Third and Grafton streets.
San Bernardino, Cal, August 27, 1870.

NEW BUTCHER SHOP.

I have opened [illegible] Market, corner Gurley and Cortes [illegible] keep on hand and for sale at reduced [illegible]

Good [illegible] and Poultry.

Also, Eggs, [illegible] J. W. JOHNSON.
Prescott, Sept 1st, 1870.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT.

From this date we are prepared to forward freight from Ehrenberg to Prescott at six cents, and to Wickenburg at three and one half cents per pound in gold.
J GOLDWATER & BRO,
Ehrenberg, A T., Sept. 1st, 1870

PHŒNIX STATION.

Phœnix, Yavapai County, Arizona.

Hay and Grain; and the best of Accommodations for Travelers.

The patronage of the traveling public is solicited.
E. K. BUKER.

The Miner.

Cling to Those who Cling to You.

There are many friends of summer,
  Who are kind while flowers bloom;
But when winter chills the blossoms,
  They depart with the perfume.
On the broad highway of action,
  Friends of worth are far and few;
So when one has proved his friendship,
  Cling to him who clings to you.

Do not harshly judge your neighbor,
  Do not deem his life untrue,
If he makes no great pretensions—
  Deeds are great though words are few.
Those who stand amid the tempest,
  Firm as when the skies are blue,
Will be friends while life endureth,
  Cling to those who cling to you.

When you see a worthy brother
  Buffeting the stormy main,
Lend a helping hand fraternal,
  Till he reach the shore again.
Don't desert the old and tried friend,
  When misfortunes come in view,
For he needs friendship's comforts;
  Cling to those who cling to you.

Lynx Creek Mines.

The San Francisco *Scientific Press*, lately gave us favorable mention, thus:

About nine miles eastwardly from Prescott, Arizona, is Lynx creek. This runs down a ravine, some twelve miles long, in a northeasterly direction, then turns to the east to disappear, after a while, in the sand. At the head of the ravine, in a granite formation, is a network of veins. The principal ones run S. W. and N. E., dipping about 40 to 45° easterly. They are rich in free gold and sulphurets. While assays run at times very high, $60 is given as a fair average for free gold, and the sulphurets are said to run very much higher. Among the prominent mines here may be mentioned the Accidental, the Box Elder, Uncle Billy Pointer's, etc. Uncle Billy is working an arastra for himself, and taking out $40 to the ton, without touching the sulphurets. Shelton, with his mule arastra, is getting out $275 to the ton. The Accidental has been thoroughly explored. Two shafts, about 150 feet apart, have been sunk, one 60 and the other 73 feet. A tunnel, 150 feet long, taps the ledge 150 feet deep. The vein has a thickness of pay ore of 3¾ feet. There are, as is generally the case here, good walls on either side. There is an abundance of ore, sufficient to run a 20-stamp mill which is to be erected, and Mr. G. T. S. Curtis has just arrived here to arrange concerning this, and has given us the above items. There is an abundance of wood and water in the place. A road about eighteen miles long, runs down the creek and then to Prescott, which can also be reached by a trail over the hills, which reduces the distance to some nine miles. Mr. Curtis speaks most favorably of various districts, as the silver mines of Turkey creek, etc., etc. Notwithstanding its location, with its rich veins, low prices of labor, etc., Arizona still offers many inducements to the miner. According to this gentleman, the Indians are not so much feared there as outsiders think. If the people were given arms and the authority to use them, there would be but little trouble from the red skins.

GEOLOGY AND THEOLOGY.—The *Avalanche* tells the following story of Rev. Dr. Taylor, the noted New Haven theologian: "Profound in metaphysics, but not versed in science, he was an obstinate defender of the general interpretation of the six days of creation in the book of Genesis, as against the idea of six long periods of time, which Prof. Silliman advocated. One day Prof. Silliman took Dr. Taylor into the geological cabinet, and confronted him with several tribolites in rocks of the lower strata, and said: "Now, Dr. Taylor, how did these once living animals get into this position, except as the rock gradually formed about them in one of those long, early periods?" "Nonsense, nonsense," answered Dr. Taylor; "do you think that God, when he made the rocks, couldn't have stirred in the things just as easy as a cook stirs raisins in a pudding or cake?" Prof. Silliman was so disgusted that, perfection of courtesy though he was, he put on his hat, without reply, walked straight out of the building, and did not say a word to Dr. Taylor for three weeks.

DEATH TO BUGS.—A correspondent sends the following recipe, which he has successfully used for years. It is certainly worth trying:

"Bugs on squash and cucumber vines—how to destroy them—dissolve a tablespoonful of saltpetre in a pailful of water, put one pint of this around each hill, shaping the earth so it will not spread much, and the thing is done. Use more saltpetre if you can afford it—it is good for vegetable but death to animal life. The bugs burrow in the earth at night, and fail to rise in the morning. It is also good to kill the grub in peach trees, only use twice as much, say a quart or two to each tree. There was not a yellow or blistered leaf on twelve or fifteen trees to which it was applied last season. No danger of killing any vegetable with it. A concentrated solution applied to young beans made them grow wonderfully.

AN APPENDAGE.—A well-known citizen of Dubuque, Iowa, has an appendage, something like a tail, projecting from his back, just below the waist, and his physicians tell him it cannot be amputated without danger to his life. It commenced growing three years since, from a protuberance which has existed since his birth. He is about forty years of age.

AN unfinished well caved in on a jug of twenty-cent whiskey, some eighteen years ago, in Marysville, Ky. It was resurrected the other day, and three pints of the "critter" still remaining were found to be worth $50 per gallon in the estimation of those who tasted it.

AN Iowa editor, in noticing a church choir, said: "It's like driftwood in a stream—it drags on the bars, yet don't amount to a dam."

"I feel," moaned a dying cobbler, "that I *wax* weaker every day, and that I am fast approaching my *end*—only a few more *stitches* and *awl* will be over. In Heaven there is rest for the *sole*—earth has no sorrow that Heaven cannot *heel*." Having said *awl* he wished, he calmly breathed his *last*.

"How far is it to Taunton," asked a countryman, who was walking exactly the wrong way to reach that town. "'Bout twenty-four thousand miles," said the lad he asked, "if you go the way you are going now; about a mile, if you turn around."

D. HENDERSON & BRO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Tinware, Glassware, Crockery, Mining and Farming Tools, Paints, Glass, Oils, Putty, Stationery, Cutlery, Confectionary, Perfumery, Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, Medicines, Children's Toys, Fireworks, &c.

They particularly invite the special attention of Farmers to their AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, consisting of all kinds of

Plows, Cultivators, Double Shovel Plows, Seed Sowers and Wheelbarrows,

Also, of the trade, to their

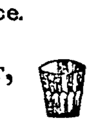
Fine Stock of Liquors,

All of which they will sell lower than any other traders in Central Arizona.

Give them a call, before purchasing elsewhere.
D. HENDERSON & BRO.
Prescott, August 13, 1870.

ARIZONA BREWERY AND SALOON

Next Door to the Post Office.

Excellent Lager Beer,


Of our own manufacture,

Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Always on hand, and for sale.
JACKSON & BRO.
Prescott, October 2, 1869.

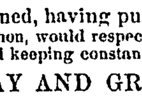
PIONEER BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY,

GRANITE STREET, PRESCOTT.

On hand and for sale, an excellent assortment of Ready-Made BOOTS, etc., for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gentlemen

Boots, shoes, etc , made to order. Repairing promptly attended to Prices reasonable JOHN LAUGHLIN

PLAZA FEED AND SALE STABLE.

Goodwin Street,

Opposite Plaza,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

THE undersigned, having purchased the Stable of J. D Monihon, would respectfully inform the public, that they intend keeping constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the lowest rates, for *Cash*

☞ Team, Saddle and Pack Animals always on han for sale or hire.
GIDEON BROOKE,
JACOB LYNN,
Prescott, October 21, 1868.

JACKSON & BRO'S
Bar & Billiard Saloon,

Next door to Campbell & Buffum's Brick Store,
Montezuma Street, Prescott.

Contains two of Phelan & Collender's best Billiard Tables, and is well supplied with choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

We have recently renovated, refurnished and fixed up our Saloon, so that it is now the neatest and cosiest place of resort in Northern Arizona. JACKSON & BRO.
Prescott, February 6, 1869.

Pioneer Meat Market.

Granite Street, Prescott.

Constantly on hand,
Beef, Pork, Mutton,

Pork Sausages, Potatoes, Onions, &c.

WM N. KELLY, Proprietor.
Prescott, November 27, 1869.

BARNETT & BLOCK,

.... DEALERS IN ....

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Tobacco, &c.

WICKENBURG, ARIZONA.

☞ Sells cheaper than any other merchant in Central Arizona. nov20'67.

Sale of Quartermaster's Stores.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT WHIPPLE, A, T., August 10, 1870.

The undersigned will cause to be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at Fort Whipple, A. T, on **Monday, Sept. 12, 1870**

A lot of Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of

Harness, Saddles, Apparajoes, Tools, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms cash, in U. S. Legal Tender Notes, C. W. FOSTER,
aug13t5 Bv't Col, and A, Q, M., U. S. A.

PIONEER STABLE,

Granite Street, Prescott.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.

First class Saddle and Buggy Teams.

All stock in this Stable will be WELL FED and cared for. Plenty of Stable room and a large Corral.
Come and see me,
ful3 F. C. AYRES.

Prescott Advertisements.

PIONEER DRUG STORE.

Prescott,

Arizona.

On hand and for sale,

Hall's Balsam for the Lungs
Townsend's Sarsaparilla
Ayers' "
Bristol's "
Hall's "
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
" *Aque Cure,*
Osgood's India Cholagogue,
Brown's Jamaica Ginger,
Perry Davis's Pain Killer,
Goodale's Catarrh Remedy,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers,
Dr. Devine's Pitch Lozenge,
Keating's Cough "
Jayne's Patent Medicines,

And, in fact, a full assortment of all the Patent Medicines usually found in drug stores.

Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Perfumery,

And a large supply of Dispensing Medicines.
N. B.--Physicians' prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. G. D. KENDALL.

☞ Dr. Kendall's office—In rear of Drug Store.
Prescott, April 24, 1868.

That's a Fact.---What's a Fact?

THAT THE

NEW YORK CHEAP STORE

Is the Only Store in the Territory that Receives Goods Direct from New York.

By this arrangement, the proprietor saves the enormous tariff usually levied by San Francisco merchants, and is thereby enabled to sell goods cheaper than any other merchant in Arizona

I have on hand,

Henry's Improved Rifles and Cartridges
Colt's Revolvers, Holsters and Belts,
Percussion Caps, Flasks, Pouches,

A Large Stock of

Boots, (including Rubber Boots,) Shoes, Hats, Socks, Cooking Stoves, Axes, Nails, etc., etc , together with a large stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Suitable for this Market.

☞ Call and see for yourselves
LEVI BASHFORD.
Prescott, March 20, 1869

L. B. JEWELL & Co.,
Watchmakers and Jewelers,

South side of Plaza, Prescott.

Have on hand, for sale, a fine assortment of

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

☞ Jewelry, of all kinds, made to order. Repairing done with care and promptness au7

QUARTZ MOUNTAIN SAW-MILL.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of

All Kinds of Lumber,

For Building purposes, and for Mills and Mining.

We keep constantly on hand, at the mill, on Groom Creek, six miles from Prescott, and at the yard, in town, large quantities of lumber for sale at the following prices, in gold

Good merchantable, at mill,........ .. $40 00 per M.
Clear, ... 60 00 " "
Ten dollars, additional, at yard.
No departure from these prices
No sales made except for money or accepted orders.
A O NOYES.
GEO CURTIS
Prescott, March 5, 1870. sep17'67

E. J. COOK,........................ED F. BOWERS

COOK & BOWERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions,
Clothing, Dry-Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
Crockery, Clocks,
Iron, Nails, Quicksilver,
Tobacco Cigars, etc.,

Are prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash,

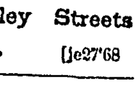
At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley Streets
Prescott, Arizona. [je27'68

PACIFIC BREWERY,

MONTEZUMA STREET,
Next door to the MINER Office, Prescott.

GOOD LAGER BEER,
Liquors and Cigars,
Always on hand and for sale.


As we brew our own Beer, and take great pains to make it O K, lovers of the healthy, strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and trying our medicine.
JOHN RAIBLE,
PHILIP SHEERER.
Prescott, October 5, 1867.

Prescott Advertisements.

THE

LARGEST AND BEST

Assortment of Goods

Ever brought to Prescott, is now on hand at

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM'S

– Consisting of

GROCERIES,	PROVISIONS,
WINES,	LIQUORS,
TOBACCO,	CIGARS,
CLOTHING,	DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS,	SHOES,
HARDWARE,	TINWARE,
GLASSWARE,	CROCKERY,
MINING TOOLS,	FARMING TOOLS,
PAINTS,	OILS,
GLASS,	PUTTY,
STATIONERY,	CUTLERY,
CONFECTIONERY,	PERFUMERY,
GUNS,	PISTOLS,
AMMUNITION,	MEDICINES,
TOYS,	FIREWORKS,

&c., &c., &c.

☞ We can fit and suit anybody and everybody, in anything and everything, at all times, at

REASONABLE PRICES.

JOHN G CAMPBELL,
W. M BUFFUM.
Prescott July 17, 1869.

WORMSER & WERTHEIMER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Liquors, Crockery, Hardware, Farming and Mining Implements, etc ,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THEIR OLD pioneer friends and the public generally to their new and splendid assortment of goods, recently purchased, by one of the firm, in San Francisco, and now on hand at their store in Prescott.

Give us a call and see for yourselves. We are *not* selling for ruinous prices, our motto is and has been, "Live and Let Live."

Merchants, farmers, miners and others, wishing to purchase goods, would do well to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere
M. WORMSER
A WERTHEIMER.
Prescott, Arizona, February 1, 1870 my16'68

HERBERT BOWERS,

Post Trader, Fort Whipple, A. T.,

Has recently replenished his stock of

Groceries, Provisions, Can Fruits, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Tobacco, Cigars, &c ,

He, also, keeps constantly on hand and for sale, the following articles, all of which are manufactured at his Agua Frio Mill, 20 miles east from Prescott:

Flour, Graham Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Bolted Corn Meal, Bran and Shorts.

The flour is as good as the best imported California, of which it takes precedence in this market

Prices Reasonable.

Call and examine for yourselves
H. BOWERS, Post Trader
mar26 Fort Whipple.

ORIENTAL BAKERY AND SALOON

Next door to the Miner Office.

FRESH BREAD, PIES AND CAKES,
Always on hand.

GOOD BOARD,

Furnished by the Week, Day, or Meal, at the following prices:

Per Week ....Sixteen dollars, currency.
Single Meals .... One dollar "

Oysters, Sardines, etc.,
Served in good style, at all hours.

Good Lager Beer Wines, Liquors and Cigars, kept constantly on hand, for the accommodation of customers.
DAN. HATZ, Proprietor.
Prescott, December 18, 1869.

D. P. FOSTER,

(Successor to Gray & Co.,)

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware,
Groceries,
Provisions,
Clothing, Etc.

Has put down prices, and will deal fairly with all who see fit to patronize him.

Place of Business—Gray & Co.'s old stand, east side of the plaza, Prescott.
apr23-tf

PRESCOTT LODGING HOUSE.

Second Story of Jackson & Bro's Building, Montezuma Street, Prescott.

Clean, comfortable BEDS furnished by the Week or Night.

mar19 NEWTON COLE.

Legal Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, THIRD JUDICIAL District, in and for Yavapai County, Territory of Arizona

M. WORMSER, F. H. WUNDERLICH, A. WERTHEIMER, and B. BLOCK, partners under the firm, name and style of WORMSER & Co., Plaintiffs,

vs.

JOAQUIN BERRERY, and CORLAS PERASSO, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an execution issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, by the Clerk thereof, to me directed, requiring me to make the sum of Nine Hundred and Six [906] dollars gold coin, together with costs and accruing costs, to satisfy a certain judgment entered in the District Court aforesaid, on the 8th day of July, A D 1870, in favor of the above plaintiffs and against the defendants, for said sum, principal and interest.

Now, therefore, I, John L. Taylor, Sheriff of Yavapai County, by virtue of the authority in me vested, in such cases made and provided, have levied upon and will offer for sale at public auction, and will sell to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House, in the town of Prescott, Arizona, on Saturday, September 17th, A. D. 1870, at the hour of 10 o'clock A M of said day, the following described property, to-wit: All the right, title and interest of the said Corlas Perasso in and to that certain adobe house and two lots, 100 feet front by 200 feet deep, in Block Three [3] fronting on Howell Street and between Main and Antelope streets, in the town of Wickenburg, in the County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

Witness my hand this 27th day of August, A. D. 1870.
JOHN L. TAYLOR,
aug27t3 Sheriff Yavapai County,

NOTICE.

To all Whom it may Concern:

The undersigned, under the name and style of "The Phœnix Ditch Company," hereby give notice that they have this day claimed five thousand (5,000) inches [to be measured under two inches pressure] of the waters of Salt River, to be taken from said river at a point about three-fourths of a mile above the head of the ditch owned and used by the Swilling Irrigating Canal Company, and immediately below the rocky point that there reaches to the river which said location was selected by J. W Swilling and Thomas Barnum, about one year ago The undersigned also claim right of way for their Irrigating Ditch, along the line selected and cleared by said Swilling and Barnum to the old acequia or ditch sometimes called the Montezuma Ditch, and thence, along the centre of said old ditch, its whole length claiming fifty feet on each side. And the said Phœnix Ditch Company give further notice that they intend to commence work upon said ditch on or before the 10th day of August, 1870

J. W. SWILLING,
THOMAS BARNUM,
J T ALSAP,
Phœnix Ditch Company.
Phœnix, July 4, 1870 aug6-3m

At a meeting of the Phœnix Ditch Company, held August 11 1870 John Smith and A Barnett were admitted to shares and it was agreed to claim 5 000 inches of water additional to that already claimed. And it was ordered that notice thereof be given by publication in the Arizona MINER J T ALSAP, Secretary.

NOTICE.

To all Whom it may Concern:

The undersigned under the name and style of the SALT RIVER DITCH COMPANY hereby give notice that they have this day claimed Forty Thousand Inches, to be measured under two inches pressure of the waters of Salt River to be taken from said river at a point about five miles above the crossing of the McDowell and Florence road, on said river and opposite a red mountain on the south side of said river We also claim the right of way for said ditch to a point opposite the middle of the north side of the Little Maricopa Mountain We also claim one hundred feet on each side of said ditch, and the entire length of said ditch

And the said Salt River Ditch Company further give notice that they intend to commence work on the said Ditch on or before the 25th day of December A D, 1870. Said ditch to run on the south side of said river

N L GRIFFIN — JOS W KNOTT,
CALVIN JACKSON — A B SMITH,
JOHN WASSON, — A P K SAFFORD,
JACOB MILLER — S SHOUP,
JESSE JACKSON, — C A LUKE,
S JACKSON — B C BAIN.

Salt River A T, August 22d, 1870 aug27

NOTICE.

Shares in the Swilling Irrigating Canal Company are indebted to said company on assessments duly made by the Directors thereof as follows

Name of owner	No Shares,	No C ft	Am't.
L J F Jager,	12	9,	$175 00 cur'cy
L J F Jager,	11,	9,	175.00 "
James McMullen	9,	7,	225 00 "
Chas C Clusker,	7	5,	245 00 "
Frank Francis,	37,	30,	125.00 "

And notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that unless settlement be made with the Secretary of said company at his office at Phœnix Yavapai county, Territory of Arizona on or before the first Saturday in October A D 1870, at 10 o'clock A M, the above mentioned shares will, at the said time and place be offered for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash

No bid will be received for a less amount than the indebtedness of the share offered, with five per cent added thereto for advertising and costs of sale

By order of the Company
JOHN T ALSAP,
Secretary Swilling Ir. Can Co.
Phœnix, July 2, 1870. aug6-3m

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

It appearing that there is no Democratic Central Committee in and for the County of Yavapai, which considers itself authorized to call a convention to nominate a ticket for the ensuing election, it is therefore desired by Democrats from all parts of the county, that a Democratic Mass Meeting be held in the Town of Prescott on Saturday, the first day of October next, to nominate a Democratic Ticket, as well also, as to appoint a Central Committee for the next year

This call is subject to the action of the Central Committee (if it should act), so far as regards time, etc., the only design of this being to maintain organization

MANY DEMOCRATS.
Prescott, Sept. 1st, 1870. sep3t2

SALE of SUBSISTENCE STORES

OFFICE OF THE A C. S.,
FORT WHIPPLE, A T, August 10, 1870.

The undersigned will cause to be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at Fort Whipple, A. T. on **Monday, Sept 12, 1870,**

A lot of Subsistence Stores, consisting of

Pork, Bacon, Ham, Coffee, and Hard-Bread.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A M Terms cash, in U. S. Legal Tender Notes C. W FOSTER,
Bv't Col and A Q M, U. S. A, A. C. S.,
aug13-t5

POSTLE'S RANCH
FOR SALE CHEAP.

A farm of 160 acres, good arable land, situate in Chino Valley, about 22 miles north of Prescott, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a large, fine adobe dwelling-house, flouring mill, corral, outhouses, etc. The land can at all times be irrigated, and the mill run, by water, which is carried all over the place in ditches. Upon the place are several thousand young and thrifty trees. The range for stock cannot be excelled. Persons thinking of purchasing can gain full information by calling at the store of Campbell & Buffum, Prescott, A. T., or at the premises. jy30-tf

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.

JOHN M. BRANAMAN, of Woolsey Valley, offers himself to the voters of Yavapai county, as an Independent Democratic Candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election, and solicits their support. jy16-tf

THE WEEKLY ARIZONA MINER.

VOLUME VII. PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1870. NUMBER 38.

THE ARIZONA MINER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

— AT —

PRESCOTT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.

SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy, One Year,	$7 00
" " Six Months,	4 00
" " Three Months,	2 50
Single Copies,	25

Papers will not be sent unless paid for in advance, and will *invariably* be discontinued at the end of the time paid for

ADVERTISING:

One square, one time, $3 00; each additional time, $1 50. Each additional square, same rate

A liberal discount will be made to persons continuing the same advertisement for three, six, or twelve months

Professional or business cards inserted upon reasonable terms

Job Printing.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietor is determined to execute all work with which he may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk

☞ *Legal Tender Notes taken at par in payment for subscription, advertising and job work*

J H MARION,
Editor and Proprietor

Business & Professional Cards.

COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT LAW,

Tucson, Arizona,

Will practice his profession in all the Courts of the Territory

HARLEY H. CARTTER.

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

La Paz, Yuma County, Arizona.

Will attend to business in all the courts of the Territory sep4 68

JOHN M. ROUNTREE,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.

Prescott, Arizona

J. P. HARGRAVE,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona

JOHN HOWARD,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.

Prescott, Arizona

Dr. J. N. McCANDLESS.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

(Late of the U. S. Army,)

Offers his services to the people of Prescott and vicinity. Can be found, at all hours, except when professionally engaged at his office, at Allen & White's store, Montezuma street, Prescott.

Prescott, November 7 1868

G. W. BARNARD,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

and Justice of the Peace.

OFFICE—In the Postoffice, north side of the Plaza, Prescott. jun15 70

R. B. YUILL,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Walkenburg, Arizona.

J. H. McCAFFRY,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

O. H. CASE,

CIVIL ENGINEER,

Prescott, Arizona.

C. A. LUKE, & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealers,

Montezuma Building.

Prescott, April 9, 1870.

A. WOLFF, San Bernardino. S. FOLKS, 410 Sacramento Street, San Francisco.

WOLFF & FOLKS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

m12'70 San Bernardino, California.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Done in Good Style, At the MINER Office

Orders solicited. Prices reasonable.

JOHN H. MARION, Proprietor.

Prescott Arizona April 10, 1869.

Beautiful Announcement and Cold Hearted Practical Rejoinder.

The wife of a certain poet down East, presented to her lord, her first contribution to swell the census, in the shape of a boy baby, and the happy father thus celebrated the event in his local paper:

One night as old St Peter slept,
He left the gates of Heaven ajar,
When out a little angel crept
And came down like a falling star

One summer when the blessed beams
Of morn approached, my blushing bride
Awoke as from some pleasant dreams,
And found that angel by her side!

God grant but this, I ask no more,
That when he leaves this world of sin,
He'll wing his way to that bright shore,
And find the gate of Heaven again!

Now that is certainly beautiful But some matter-of-fact cuss thus knocks the poetry and sentiment out of the happy parent

ST PETER'S REPLY.

For eighteen hundred years or more,
I've kept my door securely tied,
Nor has a little Angel strayed,
Or one been missing all the while

I did not sleep as you supposed,
And leave the gate of Heaven ajar,
Nor has a little Angel strayed,
And gone down like a falling star

Go ask your blushing bride, and see
If she don't frankly own and say,
That when she found that Angel babe,
She found it by the good old way

God grant but this, I ask no more,
That should your number yet enlarge,
That you will not do is before,
And fly it to old Peter's Charge

FOR SHAME.

The New York *Tribune* in commenting on the numerous reports of Indian depredations perpetrated in the Western Territories, gets off as follows

"The drinking saloons, the gamblers, and the prostitutes out there want a war. An army is about the only kind of population that they think they are really suffering for Then the speculators there who can no longer sell town lots at the "terminus of the Pacific Railway," want hay, beef, and grain contracts. If there is not a war, and a large army there, these peculiar cities would blow away, or have to wait until a decent agricultural population reached them Happily for them they have one end of the telegraph line in their fingers If they do not understand how to make their story plausible and coherent, they make up for it by a sanguinary temper and reckless imagination. Before Red Cloud had fairly disappeared from the Railroad, they could state that he was plotting with his chiefs a great and sanguinary war"

There are few of our readers who after perusing the above malignant and flagrant untruth, can repress the exclamation which commences this article. That a great, useful and powerful journal, published at the so-called fountain of civilization, should seek to malign and libify the people of the Western Territories without a shadow of cause, is attributable to *only* two reasons; either that it has sold itself body and soul for filthy lucre, to the interests of that damnable clique composing the Indian Ring at Washington, and is, in duty to the satanic coalition, bound to bolster up the misdemeanors, blunders and iniquities of the Indian Department, at whatever sacrifice of truth and principle, or, a total obliviousness to the true condition of Indian affairs in this and adjoining Territories Is it possible that so intelligent a journal as the New York *Tribune* really supposes for one moment that any class of our people desire an Indian war? In the event of a war with the Indians, any considerable body of them could, as we are now protected by Government, swoop down upon our towns, settlements, and ranches, with irresistible force, carrying wide spread ruine, murder and desolation throughout our Territory; laying waste our beautiful valleys, murdering defenceless women and children, and destroying at one blow the prosperity that required years of privation and self denial to acquire. Never since the organization of Montana, (and the fact is equally true of our sister Territories), has there been anything like adequate protection to the lives and property of its citizens from Indian depredations. It is a rather singular fact that Mr. Greeley prefers to credit the statements made at the Indian pow-wow held at Washington recently, by the treacherous, blood-thirsty and cunning Red Cloud, to the official statement of Gen. Sheridan; that he listens with credulous attention to the piteously told romance of the sneaking, whisky and powder selling half-breed knave and renegade, John Reshaw, in behalf of Spotted Tail's murderous, vermin infected thieves, and turns a deaf ear and mute tongue to the accounts of Indian outrages daily happening in Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, Montana and Arizona. But we have long since ceased to look for influence from the Eastern press to render us any assistance in this matter, and can well afford to spare their good words, when we have such brave soldiers as Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock and Baker to champion our rights. We entertain the opinion that if Horace could be run fifteen miles or more by a dozen red and striped yelling Indian devils, and be compelled to leave as a trophy in their hands his white hat and grey coat, he would be induced to look at this Indian question in a different light, and the asperity he exhibits towards those living in dangerous proximity to hostile tribes would be somewhat softened. In conclusion, permit us to say that it is shameful and hardly to be tolerated, that a paper possessing the circulation and influence of the New York *Tribune* should class the citizens of these flourishing Territories as "keepers of drinking saloons, gamblers and prostitutes." The hardy and industrious settlers of the mountains have trials enough without being subject to slander from such a source.—*Deer Lodge (Montana) New Northwest*

There are no residents of Arizona who can read the above item and the comments of the Montana editor thereon, without a feeling of satisfaction that so able an exponent of the views of the frontiersman has torn the flimsy veil of words asunder with which old Greely clothes his base insinuations, and wholesale defamation of the settlers in the Territories. In Arizona we have no railroad terminus, no mushroom towns with their town-lot speculators, no telegraph line; but we have as hardy, honest, industrious a population of men and women as ever settled on any portion of U. S territory west of Plymouth Rock, and we are surrounded by as bloodthirsty, mean, sneaking, treacherous, murderous savages, as ever exercised their peculiar talents in destroying the property and raising the scalps of U S citizens.

We want no war—"Let us have peace" has been our constant cry for years. Not a military officer has been in command of the Arizona districts, divisions, or department, but has asked for more troops, not a delegate to Congress but has, backed by the most urgent petitions from the people, persistently seconded their requests, to the end that by a vigorous campaign of a few months our Indian troubles might be forever ended Those requests have been ignored, and our prayers unheeded; and Arizonians will understand that it is to the manufacture of public sentiment by such men as Horace Greely, who control the popular newspapers of the Eastern States, that they owe the semi peace policy of the Government to-day in the Territories, a system which establishes a line of posts and camps through an Indian country, and garrisons them with forces so feeble that they are unable to follow and punish the Indians who kill the Government herders and drive off Government stock in sight of these forts, much less to protect settlers or avenge outrages on their lives and property To such maudlin philanthropists as we indebted for Quaker Commissioners, and all that school of Indian operators For the Apaches and all their kind we believe there is but one suitable reservation, and that is a graveyard.

Such plausible traducers of character as old H G are frequently remembered in the ejaculatory prayers of the mountaineers from Minnesota to Mexico.

What Horace don't know about farming is like a drop in the ocean compared to what he don't know about Indians

Expenses of Indian Delegations.

In connection with other articles in this sheet touching on Indian affairs, the discussion in Congress July 11th, 1870, given below as published in the *Congressional Globe*, will be read with interest Thos. Fitch, of Nevada, deserves a warm place in the heart of every Arizonan and every settler among the savages on the border, for the manly stand he has taken on the Indian question at all times during his term of service in Congress

Mr Dawes. I am under the necessity of asking the House to pass a little bill, which I report back from the Committee on Appropriations, for the expenses of the delegations of Indians who have recently visited the city of Washington They have been entertained here, and some expense has been incurred

Mr. Benjamin Will the gentleman permit me to move an amendment to the bill?

Mr Dawes. What is the nature of it?

Mr. Benjamin. I want to reduce the appropriation one half.

Mr Dawes. The reason which the Department gives why the bill is so large, is that there were two delegations here, and a third, which has been invited, is coming Besides providing for the expenses of the Indian delegations, the appropriation includes the purchase of presents to give to the Indians in all negotiations with them, not merely those who visited this city, but all of the Indians

Mr Benjamin I understood when this bill was before the House that it appropriated $50,000 for the payment of the expenses of Mr. Red Cloud and Mr. Spotted Tail in Washington. I think the amount altogether too large.

Mr. Dawes. It does not do that only As I have said, it also provides for the expenses of another delegation which has been invited here And then it pays the expense of taking them through the great cities of the country for the purpose of impressing upon their minds the power and magnitude of this country under the rule of the Great Father

Mr. Benjamin. I feel strongly the necessity of looking after a proposition of this kind to expend so large an amount of money for that purpose; and I desire to move an amendment decreasing the amount appropriated, if the gentleman from Massachusetts will permit me.

Mr. Dawes. I cannot, of course, object to that. I will only say to the gentleman that in this matter I represent the Department in asking for this sum, and give the reasons as given by the Department. I am quite as sorry as the gentleman from Missouri can be, that it figures up to so large a sum as $50,000. I could have wished that that $50,000 could have been appropriated in some other way, but I do not see how it can be helped.

The Speaker. The joint resolution will be read.

The joint resolution (S. R. No. 217) to pay the expenses of the delegations of Indians visiting the city of Washington was read.

It directs that there be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $50,000, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to defray the expenses of the delegations of Indians visiting Washington, and the purchase of presents for the members thereof in the year 1870.

Mr Dawes I promised the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. Fitch] a good while ago that I would not cut him off from an opportunity of saying something in reference to this measure, and I suppose I must yield to him.

Mr. Paine I would like to inquire how much time the gentleman from Nevada proposes to occupy. If he proposes to make a speech of any great length I must decline to yield.

Mr Fitch I will need some five or ten minutes only.

Mr Fitch When my friend from Massachusetts, [Mr Dawes] in the early part of this session, astonished his friends——

Mr Dawes And astounded his enemies

Mr Fitch And delighted the Democratic side of the house by his severe scoring of the estimates of the Administration, and brought sorrow to the souls of the Pennsylvania delegation by his onslaught on League Island, I did not attempt to criticise his course, although I marveled at it I thought there must be some good reason for it, and although appearances were against him continued to place great confidence, not only in his skill as a guardian of the Treasury, but also in his abilities as a partisan leader.

Mr. Dawes. Mr Speaker, if I had supposed the speech of the gentleman was going to be anything like that, I would not have yielded to him [Laughter]

Mr Fitch. When, later in the session, my friend from Massachusetts, [Mr Dawes] sounded his economical trumpet before the walls of the Carson mint, I certainly expected to see that institution disappear like Jericho of old before the blast of this new angel of the Treasury protectors Happily for Carson, that result did not follow his effort, although the walls trembled from turret to foundation-stone.

Now, I laid up no malice against my friend from Massachusetts, although at the other end of this Capitol the genial and distinguished senior Senator from Nevada gazed with dismay at the uplifted knife and mourned over the prospective loss of his one ewe lamb I laid up no malice against my friend from Massachusetts, [Mr Dawes] because I was satisfied he had some good purpose in view, some deep design that would one day become apparent And when a little later admirals trembled and commodores went down discomfited under the assault that was made upon their pay by the economical committee of which the economical gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr Dawes] is the chairman, I was still satisfied to co operate with him, or at least not to criticise him, because I was sure that at some time or other, somewhere or other, we would learn the reason for the extraordinary conduct on the part of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Sir, I think I have now the key to the whole matter. The gentleman from Massachusetts was saving up the money for Spotted Tail and his squaws. If it had not been for that, I am sure my friend, instead of endeavoring to secure the passage of this joint resolution, would have raised his voice in denunciation of the policy that proposes to take $50,000 of the people's money and expend it upon a lot of squalid and murderous savages. He would have denounced loudly the idea of taking money from the public Treasury to furnish champagne cocktails, boxes at the opera, strawberries and cream, and all the luxuries of the season for these savages, who were entertained by the President as distinguished guests, and to pay attention to whom Senators and Cabinet Ministers vied in their efforts.

If the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Dawes] had understood Indian customs he would have known that every eagle's plume in the red head-dress of Red Cloud, which attracted the attention of the country and excited the comment of the reporters of the press, signified the scalp taken perhaps from the head of some white man or woman. Had that been understood by those who waited upon these red brethren and sisters, I am sure no Senator, Secretary or Representative would have pressed forward to take the hand of the distinguished horse-beggar and scalp-gatherer, Red Cloud, or the distinguished Spotted Tail and his lovely and accomplished squaws. I know my friend from Massachusetts could not have understood that, or we would not have him here to day pressing for an appropriation of $50,000 for the purpose indicated in this joint resolution.

I suppose the House will vote this money; but I would rather it were an appropriation to furnish rifles and ammunition to the people of Arizona, who are murdered and scalped at the very thresholds of their houses in the very capital of that Territory, while economy forbids that they should be defended by our Army, and red tape refuses them an opportunity to defend themselves. I am informed that when the Governor of that Territory, failing to get the requisite authority from here, and being practically denied protection from the troops, undertook to issue the bonds of the Territory, or by private subscriptions to raise companies to go out and fight the Apaches, who have murdered our citizens and practically driven them out of Arizona, the order came from the War Department that no private expeditions against the Indians could be permitted.

I suppose the House will vote this money; but I desire that it shall be distinctly understood that while I have no hostility to good Indians—although I have never met any that I considered particularly valuable, and I have come in contact with some of them—no voice or vote of mine shall ever be given in favor of ministering to their self-importance by the absurd and fruitless policy of bringing them to visit the Great Father at Washington. I say it is an unwise policy; for those Indians, instead of being "impressed with the magnitude and power of this nation," as the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Dawes] suggests, derive the impression that when you bring them here to feast them and cajole them you are afraid of them and are trying to conciliate them. Why, sir, so useless was this expedition for which we are asked to pay $50,000 that even when Red Cloud was on his way back to the Indian country his associates attacked and fired upon passenger trains upon the Union Pacific Railroad.

I say that this is a mistaken policy. I suppose that those who have incurred these expenses will be placed in an embarrassing position if we do not vote this appropriation. But no vote of mine shall ever be given for it. With due regard to the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Dawes,] whom I do not intend to criticise personally, for I know he cannot be aware of the facts of the case, I say that when I go back to my constituents I shall be able to assure them that I did not participate in the general rush of Senators and Representatives who crowded forward to visit these savages and clasp hands red with the blood of emigrants they had scalped and murdered on the plains; I shall be able to say that no hand of mine was offered to them and no voice of mine shall ever be given for an appropriation out of the public Treasury to supply them with presents and surround them with luxurious appliances.

Letter from New York City.

[CORRESPONDENCE ARIZONA MINER.]

NEW YORK CITY, August 9, 1870.

The great yacht race for the American cup took place yesterday and was won by the schooner *Magic*. The *Cambria*, the representative yacht of the Royal Thames Yacht Club was badly beaten, and the cup remains in America; the *Sappho* arrived here yesterday morning too late to take part in the race.

The Nathan inquest was continued yesterday, and will not be concluded for some days. Notwithstanding the immense reward offered —$47,000.00—no clue to the perpetrator of this horrible butchery has been found, and it is greatly feared that, like the Burdell and Rogers murders, it will forever remain a mystery But the Police and Detectives are hard at work and will leave no stone unturned to bring the murderer to justice. Real, the murderer of officer Smedick, expiated his crime upon the gallows on Friday last, two years and twelve days after he committed the murder Strenuous efforts were made to induce Governor Hoffman to commute his punishment to imprisonment for life or to grant a respite, but they all proved futile, as the Governor refused to interfere. Here we have another illustration that "hanging for murder, is not played out in New York."

Yellow fever is reported as being in Philadelphia and twelve deaths have been reported already; the disease was brought in by a lot of infected rags from Jamaica. Small Pox has not entirely disappeared from this city, five deaths from it were reported last week The mortality reports show an average increase of deaths this summer over the number last summer of 200 per week. The unusually warm summer has undoubtedly been the cause of it. This has been a very warm day, the thermometer has stood at 92° in the shade a greater part of it; the evenings are getting to be quite comfortable and we are in hopes that our "roasting term" is almost over.

Amusements here are very dull, almost all of the theatres, minstrel and concert halls are closed, but are making preparations to open early in September. W.

THE Cheyenne (Wyoming) *Tribune* is indignant because some hungry office-seeker up there tried to have Capt. Thos. E. McClellan, Cheyenne's pioneer postmaster, removed. Hear it:

"We advise the hermaphroditic local Judas, who has sought to perfect this villainous scheme, to go well-*heeled*, and to go home at night early. Telegraph poles have their uses. Give them a wide berth."

Hang it, neighbor, don't talk so, any more. Recollect that the eyes of the mild-mannered, silver-tongued people of the gorgeous East are upon Wyoming and her sister Territories, watching for chances to traduce their people. Let us prove to them that we are not the robbers, and assassins they picture us.

THE Falls City, (Nebraska,) *Journal*, of a recent date notices the arrival in its town of Isham Reavis, Associate Justice of this Territory, and welcomes him back to "God's country," just as though Arizona, the country the Judge had just left, was not a holler, better country than North Pole Nebraska. The Judge will, of course, soon start back "to his station."

The Miner.

Prescott, Arizona Territory.

SATURDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 17 1870

Single copies of the MINER can be purchased at the Postoffice.

GROWLERS.

We do not mean the quadruped canine growlers, they have a right to growl. For does not the great Dr. Watts say, "Let dogs delight to bark and bite, for God hath made them so." But we mean the biped growlers; the growlers of the *genus homo.*

Every community is more or less infested with them; but they abound, perhaps, in greater proportion in new settlements, where many persons arrive who, unfortunately, do not find things exactly as they expected, and those who are constitutional growlers, give vent to their disappointment by growling at everybody and everything. In fact, under no circumstances is the natural growler ever happy or contented. He always looks at the dark side of everything. Not content with making himself as miserable as possible, he tries to make everybody else miserable. He goes around fretting and fuming, and as friend Taylor says, "belly-aching everywhere. He never has a good word for any body or any thing. If you speak well of a man in his presence, he is sure to differ from you, and insinuate that there is something wrong about that man, that he has some serious defects of character that you have failed to notice. If you see a fine horse and speak in terms of admiration of his beautiful proportions, Mr Growler is sure to differ from you, and will proceed to find a thousand defects in the noble animal. And it is so of every thing in nature; nothing is made to suit him. He goes through the world a miserable, carping, fault-finding bore, detested and shunned by all good men and women, and at last leaves the world for the world's good, and goes—where? Yes, that is the question. He cannot go to Heaven, for no growlers are admitted there, and Heaven would be a hell to him if he was not allowed to growl. He cannot go to the fabled hot place, for the Prince of darkness himself could not stand his growling There must be some place prepared for growlers, some hole, some hollow in the ground, some dark and dismal cave, filled with all manner of spectral horrors, where they will all naturally gravitate, and where they can growl at each other, to all eternity.

It has always been a favorite theory with those who believe in the beneficience of the Creator, that nothing was made in vain That everything, no matter how contemptible to our understanding, was made for some good purpose, and has some destiny to work out. But it is difficult for us to see what wise purpose there could be in making the growler, unless, as Josh Billings says about bed bugs, "they must have been made by accident, just as slivers are, to stick into somebody."

Then cease, oh growler, your miserable and disagreeable habit, and learn to look on the bright side of things, but above all, if you are determined to be miserable yourself, keep to yourself, and whenever you feel a big growl coming on go out into the woods, where decent people will not hear you, and then growl yourself away. W. J. B.

OLD Scherum, Chief of the *Hualpais* (this is the new way to spell 'em) says his appetite for fighting Americans is not so keen as formerly, but he is not at all backward in asking pay for "his grass, etc." A short time ago, a citizen of Mohave paid him ten dollars royalty on some hay he had cut in Scherum's dominions. This is the "friendly" game over again, which, should it continue to be played, will breed fresh troubles.

RAISE sheep, and grow rich, Arizonians. Good mutton is the best kind of meat to eat; wool always brings a good price; therefore, sheep husbandry is a good, paying business, more especially in Central Arizona, where grass is plenty; where there are no bears, and where the climate is as mild as that of Middle Tennessee. Sheep do exceedingly well here, as can be seen by looking at the immense droves which Campbell, Buffum & Baker, and others, have raised from a few head.

VARIETIES OF DIET.—The Shetland Islanders will not eat crabs or lobsters; the Italians eat cockchafers; gypsies eat hedgehogs, and French whalers, whales; Australian natives eat frogs, snakes, moths, grubs, but they will not touch oysters; South Sea Islanders will not drink goat's or cow's milk, but they will eat dogs, rats, earth-worms, small live crabs and sea-slugs; South American Creoles and Indians would not at one time eat turtle; the ancient Romans eat asses' flesh and snails; Tartars eat horseflesh; Jews and Mohammedans will not eat pork, nor Hindoos beef; the Viennese eat live wood-ants; the West Indians eat iguana, and the Africans and South Americans eat monkeys and alligators; snails are eaten in Southern Europe; the New Zealanders steep maize in water until it is putrid and make it into porridge, and then eat it.

Yes, and native Arizona Indians eat lizards, rats, snakes, locusts, grasshoppers, crickets and other reptiles, but careful observers say they are partial to horse and mule meat, particularly when they have first stolen the animals.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Terrible Defeat of the French.

General McMahon Dead.

The Emperor Napoleon a Prisoner.

The French Army Surrendered.

France Declared a Republic.

The Republic Recognized by the U. S.

We clip the following from the Los Angeles Daily papers, and have only room to give the main items of the disastrous defeat of the French.

Berlin, Sept. 2.—A series of battles occurred on the 30th and 31st near Sedan, in which McMahons forces suffered severely The Prussians captured 7000 prisoners and 20 guns.

Brussels, Sept. 2—"Twenty-five hundred French infantry, five hundred cavalry, two cannon, and several military trains have crossed the Belgian frontier. The troops laid down their arms and were sent to Beverlo. Three hundred Prussians wounded, who asked an asylum, were sent to Bruges."

London, Sept. 2.—From German official accounts of the battle at Metz, it appears Bazine was evidently acting in concert with McMahon. The battle lasted a day and night. Bazine was driven back, after a display of great valor. The loss of life on both sides was terrific.

New York, Sept. 3—A Berlin telegram announces the capitulation and surrender of the entire French army at Sedan.

New York, Sept. 3—King William announces that the Emperor Louis Napoleon yesterday surrendered himself.

New York, Sept 3—A dispatch just received at this office says that King William announces to Queen Augusta the surrender of the whole French army at Sedan, including the Emperor himself.

Berlin, Sept. 3.—The following highly important dispatch has just been made public here:

"BEFORE SEDAN, France,
Friday, September 2d. 1:22 P. M.

From the King to the Queen

A capitulation, whereby the whole army at Sedan are prisoners of war, has just been concluded with Gen. Wimpfen, commanding instead of Marshal McMahon, who is wounded The Emperor surrendered himself to me, as he has no command and left everything to the Regency at Paris. I shall appoint his residence after an interview with him, at a rendezvous to be fixed immediately.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 3.—The following telegram was received at the State Department this morning, from Minister Motley, dated London, September 3d.

"The Emperor Napoleon surrendered yesterday at Sedan, to the King of Prussia. The whole French army at Sedan are prisoners of war." (Signed,) MOTLEY.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The following has also been received, addressed to the Secretary of State:

London, Sept 3.—11:15 A. M—The Emperor and McMahon's army have surrendered at Sedan, to King William The Emperor's residence is to be appointed by the King, after an interview with him The capitulation was concluded with General Wimpfen, instead of McMahon, who was wounded.

(Signed,) MOTLEY, Minister at London.

London, September 3d—A special correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs from the King's Headquarters, at Vendres, near Sedan, on Friday: The battle of Sedan began at six in the morning, September 1st. Two Prussian Corps were in position on the west of Sedan, having got there by long forced marches, to cut off the French retreat to Mezieres. South of Sedan was the First Bavarian Corps, and east, across the Meuse, the Second Bavarian Corps The Saxons were on the northeast with the Guards. I was with the King, throughout the day, on the hill above St. Mentz, commanding a splendid view of valley and field. After a tremendous battle, the Prussians having completely surrounded Sedan, and the Bavarians entered the fortifications, the Emperor capitulated at 5 15 P.M His letter to the King of Prussia said:

"As I cannot die at the head of my army, I lay my sword at the feet of your Majesty."

Napoleon left Sedan for the Prussian headquarters, at Vendres, at one o'clock on the morning of September 2d.

McMahon's whole army, comprising 100,000 prisoners, capitulated without conditions.

The Prussians had 240 000 men engaged, or in reserve; the French, 120,000.

London, September 3d.—A dispatch from Sedan *via* Bullon, September 2d—midnight, says:

The die is cast so far as McMahon's fine army and the fortunes of the Empire are concerned All is over with France. Each day's fight was terrible. The results at the close of each day were favorable to the Prussians

Thursday, at daylight, showed the French reinforced, and occupying a strong elevated position from Bazistles, extending down the railroad to Douzy, and then to Mury, on the line of the Mouzon railroad. At 5 o'clock the Prussians re-commenced battle, making simultaneous attacks on the French front and left flank. The fighting at first was confined to artillery, both armies firing incessantly, the French evidently having a weaker force of guns than the Prussians.

At noon a fierce attack was made by the Prussian Infantry at Douzy, with the object of breaking the French centre; but, after tremendous fighting, the Prussians fell back.

A pause seemed to take place at one o'clock, firing being less incessant; but this was only a prelude of a yet fiercer assault.

At two o'clock a simultaneous movement was made along the whole Prussian line, the infantry charging the French guns.

At 3 o'clock, the French line, which had previously stood firm, wavered and immediately afterward broke. The battle then became a rout. McMahon is reported severely wounded during the last attack. The roads now present a terrible aspect. The French left everything, flying in every direction, throwing away their arms. The Prussians pressed forward resolutely, bent upon cutting off their retreat toward Belgium. The Prussian troops used the bayonet with terrible effect. Night closed on the rout and the pursuit, leaving the Prussians gathering in large numbers around Sedan.

This morning, the Prussians prepared to attack Sedan, which was not in a condition to resist.

At 12 o'clock, a party of officers, headed by Gen. Wimpfen left Sedan, bearing a flag of truce. It was received by the Prussian advanced guard and conducted to the Prussian headquarters, where the General formally surrendered the French army and fortress to King William. The French party also bore a letter from the Emperor Napoleon to the King, stating that he desired to surrender himself, not having any command. The formal capitulation took place at half-past one o'clock.

New York Sept. 5.—Dispatches from London state that a Republic has been proclaimed in France. Gambetti, Jules Favre, and Jules Simon named as Council.

London Sept. 6.—The correspondent of the Daily *News* at Paris, says that at 3 p m. Sunday he saw the palace of Tuilleries inundated by a mob who tore down the throne and destroyed everything marked with the Imperial arms and Napoleonic emblems, and carried away and cast into the Seine, all busts and statues and pictures of Napoleon.

McMahon lies dead at Namur, in Belgium.

Paris, Sept. 6.—It is now positively asserted that the Empress left Paris on Sunday, going through Belgium, to remain with the Emperor.

The New York *Tribune's* special of Sept 6, sends the following correct list of provisional Government, to be styled the National Defense Government: Emanuel Arago, Crimeux, Jules Favre, Jules Forry, Gambetti, Garmer Pages, Glais Bizoni Peleten Martin Picard, Rochefort, and Jules Simon.

The Ministry is as follows: Minister Foreign affairs, Jules Favre; Minister of Justice, Crimeaux; Minister of Interior, Leon Gambetti; Minister of Finance, Ernst Picard, Supt. Public Works, Pierra Doran; Minister of Commerce, Joseph Magin; Supt. Public Instructions, Jules Simon; Minister of Marine, Martin; Foreign Minister, Lewis Jules Trochu, also President of the committee.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 8—Under instructions from the Government of the United States, the Minister from Washington, yesterday, recognized the new Government in France, and tendered the congratulations of the President, at the establishment of the Republic.

London, Sept. 6—The French army has been ordered to retire on Paris

The Prussians have entered Rheims

London, Sept. 8—Bazaine is still negotiating for the surrender of Metz.

The French prisoners in German hands, are enthusiastic at the Emperor's deposition.

Every attention and courtesy are shown the Emperor, who is at Wilhelmhoe, near Cassel

The French Consul at Balz telegraphs to the Government that the garrison at Strasburg made a successful sortie on Tuesday night, killing eight or ten thousand Prussians and capturing many guns.

The Prussians attempted to cross on pontoons between Port Juits and Port Austerlitz and were absolutely annihilated by Metrailleurs and Infantry at Port de Pecheurs.

The International Working Men's Association have issued a manifesto, saying that as Prussia at the outset of the campaign, declared that it waged war against the Emperor, not the French people; therefore, France calls on Germany in the name of Justice, to withdraw her armies from the soil of France; if not, France must fight to the last man

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Gold and Greenbacks.

San Francisco, Sept. 8—Gold in New York, 1.14 Legal Tenders, in San Francisco, buying, 88¼; selling, 89.

Mining and Geological Explorations.

PROFESSOR F. V. HAYDEN is reported to be in camp at Cheyenne, with his party, preparing for the exploration of Wyoming Territory, in spite of the hostile Indians. We hope the party will have no occasion to employ the means of defense with which it is said to be well provided.

The delay of Congress in passing the appropriation bills has set back all the field-work of this character, depending upon the support of government. Mr. A. EILERS, an assistant of the U. S Commissioner of Mining, has but just started for Arizona and New Mexico. In this instance, the lateness of the season will be favorable, as the best period for traveling in Arizona will be from October onward. We are glad that Arizona is to receive the official attention of the Commissioner this year. It has been unavoidably neglected hitherto; but its great, though comparatively unexplored, mineral resources demand examination; and doubtless it is in this direction that we may look for new and valuable discoveries hereafter. Moreover, Mr. McCORMICK, the delegate from Arizona to Congress, has earned for his territory the right to such official attention, by his persevering, earnest, and eloquent efforts to interest Congress and the Government in the work of geological explorations and statistical reports throughout our vast metalliferous public domain. To him, as much as to any one man, is due the renewed appropriation by Congress for the collection of statistics of mines and mining. It is true, the sum is smaller than it ought to be; but it would have been smaller—that is to say, nothing at all—but for the spirited course of a few wide-awake men like JOHNSON of California, CHAVEZ of New Mexico, and McCORMICK of Arizona.

The Commissioner himself is detained for a few days longer in revising the last sheets of his report of last year, the publication of which has been subject to annoying delays, arising from the great amount of other public printing during the session of Congress. Advantage has been taken of this vexatious loss of time, to enrich the volume with some excellent illustrations of machinery, etc., which will add much to its interest and value. It is Mr. RAYMOND's intention, as soon as this work is finished, to start for as long a journey as the season will permit. Possibly he will be unable to visit any other territory than Montana. We trust the citizens will welcome and assist him this year as cordially as they abused him last year for not coming.—*Engineering and Mining Journal, Aug. 9th.*

RECENT MILITARY ORDERS.

Issued by Colonel Geo. Stoneman, Commanding Department of Arizona.

Below will be found printed in full, official copies of such general and special orders as are of importance to our people—civil and military:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Prescott, September 9, 1870.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No 21]

I Second Lieutenant *W. L. Sherwood*, 21st Infantry, will, upon the receipt of this order, proceed to Fort Yuma, California, and take charge of all enlisted men at that post (or to arrive by the Mexican steamer which left San Francisco on the 3d inst) for the following posts, viz: Camps Mojave, Hualpai, Whipple, Verde and Date Creek. He will conduct them to these Headquarters, leaving at Camps Mojave and Hualpai such men as may be for those posts. He will receipt to the officer in charge of these men, for all property pertaining to the same.

II Upon arrival at Fort Yuma, with the detachment of enlisted men, as directed in paragraph I, Special Orders No. 118, Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, Captain *Smith*, 21st Infantry, will transfer to Second Lieutenant *Sherwood*, 21st Infantry, all enlisted men belonging to posts in Northern Arizona.

Captain *Smith* will take charge of all enlisted men for Camps McDowell, Grant, Lowell, Crittenden, Bowie and Mogollon. He will conduct them to Camp Lowell, A T, transferring at Maricopa Wells the detachment for Camp McDowell, to such officer as may be there to receive them Upon arrival at Camp Lowell he will proceed to Camp Grant, A T, with such men as may be for that post The remainder of the detachment will be distributed from Camp Lowell, by the post commander, as opportunity occurs for sending them to their respective posts. Upon the completion of this duty, Captain *Smith* will report to the commanding officer, Camp Grant, for duty with his company, ("G," 21st Infantry) Before leaving Fort Yuma, Captain *Smith* will notify the commanding officer of Camp McDowell, by mail, of the time he expects to arrive at Maricopa Wells

III The commanding officer of Camp McDowell, will send an officer to Maricopa Wells, to receive and conduct such enlisted men as may be for that post, with the detachment under command of Captain *Smith*, who will notify the commanding officer of the time of his expected arrival.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation for the above.

BY COMMAND OF COLONEL GEORGE STONEMAN:

E. W. STONE.

False Statements.

From the *Mining and Engineering Journal* of August 9, we clip the following:

Mr I C Ryan, recently returned from Arizona, publishes the following items: The Big Bug mill has stopped running, and the hands have all been discharged. Failure of the ore to pay is said to be the cause. At the Vulture mine, the lowest level was 240 feet in depth, at which the ledge did not appear to pay. Consequently the Superintendent, Mr. Taylor, has discontinued work on this level, and re-commenced at the surface. At the second deepest level the ore was remarkably rich At the Ravena Conquest mine at La Paz, ore going over $1,000 to the ton is being taken out. Shipment of a few sacks of this ore have recently been made to San Francisco and New York At the Martinez district, near Date creek, an arastra was crushing some of the ore, which was remarkably rich Mr. Robert Barton went down on the last steamer, and will probably proceed to the erection of a small stamp mill at once. These are all gold ledges.

We have not the pleasure of Mr Ryan's acquaintance and never saw him, we cannot find any person in Prescott or vicinity who ever did know or see him, and though his remarks concerning the Big Bug mill were probably published with no evil intentions, he does the proprietors of the mill and mining public an injustice by making statements for publication founded on idle rumors—The facts are that the Big Bug mill was started in September 1869, and has been run steadily ever since,—one stoppage occurred on the death of Mr. Heslep, who was superintending the mill,—one on account of some damage to the machinery,—and the last in July last for want of water.—No stoppage has ever been occasioned, or is likely to occur for years to come for want of paying ore. At the very time the above item was published, the force of miners was being increased, the summer rains having furnished plenty of water.

As the Eugenia the mine from which the Big Bug mill is supplied with ore is opened in better shape than any mine in this section of country and has rock enough in sight, as good as ever came out of it, to keep a 20 stamp mill running for a year, we may be pardoned for being a little thin skinned under the inflictions of Mr. Ryan.

The Los Angeles *Star* says, R. C. McCormick had arrived in Los Angeles, on his way to Arizona.

A BENEVOLENT old man in St. Louis has established a dime faro bank for the poor.

PINE'S HOTEL,

San Bernardino,.....California.

This well-known hotel is open for the reception of guests at all hours of the day or night. The house has been repainted and refurnished throughout. The table is abundantly supplied with the best of everything the market affords, and the sleeping accommodations of the house are excellent.

Attached to the hotel is a BAR, well stocked with good Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Also, a BILLIARD SALOON.

A FEED STABLE, where every care will be taken of animals, is also connected with the hotel.

☞ The Arizona and California Stages arrive at and depart from this hotel, and the undersigned solicits the patronage of persons passing to and from Arizona, as well as of the public generally. C. STARKE.

San Bernardino, Cal, March 26, 1870. apr9

☞ HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, At Dr. Kendall's Pioneer Drug Store.

☞ PURE COD LIVER OIL, At Dr. Kendall's Pioneer Drug Store.

WARM AND COLD

At OTTO'S New Shaving and Hair Cutting Saloon, Montezuma Street, ... Prescott, Arizona.

☞ Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc, in the most approved manner THEODORE OTTO.

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.

JOHN M BRANAMAN, of Woolsey Valley, offers himself to the voters of Yavapai county as an Independent Democratic Candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election, and solicits their support jy16-tf

CARD.

The undersigned will pay the highest market prices for Soldiers Final Statements Officers' Pay Rolls, Government Vouchers, Gold Dust and Legal Tenders

HELLMAN, TEMPLE & CO.,
aug6 3m Bankers, Los Angeles California

NEW BUTCHER SHOP.

I have opened Dunn's old Meat Market corner Gurley and Cortez streets and propose to keep on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Good Beef, Pork, Mutton and Poultry.

Also, Fish, Game, Vegetables etc

Prescott, Sept 1st 1870. J. W JOHNSON.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT.

From this date we are prepared to forward freight from Ehrenberg to Prescott at six cents and to Wickenburg at three and one half cents per pound in gold

J GOLDWATER & BRO.

Ehrenberg, A T, Sept 1st, 1870

PHŒNIX STATION.

Phœnix, Yavapai County, Arizona

Hay and Grain, and the best of Accommodations for Travelers

The patronage of the traveling public is solicited.

E K BUKER.

Sale of Condemned Horses.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. Q. M.,
CAMP DATE CREEK, A. T., Sept 5th, 1870.

The undersigned will cause to be sold, at Public Auction at the Government Corral, at Camp Date Creek, on Monday, Oct 3d, 1870,

Nineteen (19) Condemned Cavalry Horses.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms, cash in Legal Tender Notes FRED H E EBSTEIN,
Second Lieut 21st Infantry, A. A. Q. M.
sept10 t4

To Beef Eaters.

Prices reduced at the Pioneer Butcher Shop. I will sell beef as low as it can be bought elsewhere in Prescott. W. N. KELLY.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1870 at Camp Hualpai, A. T. (late Camp Toll Gate, the following property belonging to the United States:

TWENTY-ONE BURROS,

in fine condition, no longer needed by Government.

A miscellaneous assortment of Mechanics Tools, viz: Carpenters', Blacksmiths', Wheelwrights', and Saddlers'.

Terms of sale cash, in United States Legal Tender Notes.

Sale to commence precisely at 1 o'clock P. M.

L. L MULFORD,
sept3t3 First Lieut. 3d Cav., A. A. Q. M.

AZTLAN LODGE, No. 177, F. & A. M.

Regular Meetings of this Lodge on the last Saturday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Sojourning brethren are fraternally invited to attend.

E. W. WELLS, Secretary. G. W. CURTIS, W. M.

☞ All Kinds of STATIONERY at BARNARD & CO'S

The Miner.

Local Intelligence.

Prescott, September 17, 1870.

To our Merchants.

In the column headed "new advertisements," will be found a card from Hooper, Whiting & Co. of Arizona City. Those Arizona traders who have already had dealings with H., W. & Co need no urging to continue their business connection. To others we can confidently say that the firm is composed of four young men of as active, enterprising, energetic business talents and habits as can be found this side of San Francisco. All of them were connected with the old firms G. F. Hooper & Co and Hooper Hinton & Co. They know the class of goods needed by Arizona merchants, and intend, by keeping a full, fresh assortment constantly on hand, to be able satisfactorily to fill all orders from the business men of Arizona. From personal acquaintance with those members of the firm conducting the house at Arizona City, we can unhesitatingly endorse their statements.

Farming.

In our list of acres under cultivation given in the issue of the 27th of August, an error occurred in the amount stated as planted by Reese & Marr. They have 400 acres of corn, 250 of wheat, 50 of barley, 50 of oats, 50 of millet, 3 of potatoes, and 7 of buckwheat.

N Peterson also has 40 acres of corn, 3 of beans, 3 of potatoes, and 2 in Hungarian grass.

The total number of acres under cultivation in the county so far as ascertained, is 14,145

Mining News.

Messrs Bain, Alexander, Jackson, Moore and others, came in from the Bradshaw mines during the week. They state that the Del Pasco company were down 26 feet with their shaft, and could go no further for want of powder—were drifting from the bottom of the shaft, and getting as rich ore as any yet taken out. Pieces of rock brought in by the party in which no gold was visible, on being crushed and washed, yielded most enormously. Parties are at work on other locations, getting out rock, building arrastras and houses, and others still prospecting.

Col D J. Marr and M J. Tiernan, with two others, are sinking a hole on a new gold vein, situate somewhere between the Big Bug mill and the Agua Frio ranch. The vein is six feet wide, prospects well in free gold, and looks well every way. The shaft is down 20 feet, and no sulphurets are yet found. The location is called the Oversight.

Operations at the Sterling mill are again suspended for lack of water. The short run lately made is said to have been satisfactory, the yield of free gold being $14 per ton. The Sterling may be one of the richest mines in the world, but we predict that its owners in San Francisco will never get their money back if they have to crush the ore in the mill where it now stands. One mile below the present site of the mill, there has been a constant supply of water during the past eighteen dry months, sufficient in the opinion of mill men to afford all needed for the Sterling mill. The owners may be aware of this, and yet unwilling to incur the expense of moving until satisfied that the ore will pay. Three months from now they may reasonably expect to have water enough to test the ore thoroughly. And then, if they expect to make the ore give up the gold it contains, they will probably be disappointed unless some person has charge of the milling operations who can do more than save free gold.

Chas Otten was in town on Sunday last, and stayed over night. He brought in over a pound of gold, including some of the nicest nuggets we have seen for several weeks. Otten has a good paying claim on the Hassayampa, and if he does have a Fourth of July every time he comes to town, he can stand it.

Mr. Hamilton, one of the owners in the Mayflower, at Date Creek, came in by stage last week, and brought some beautiful specimens from that mine. One piece of rock showed a chunk of gold in one side evidently about one-half ounce in weight.

Mr. Bashford, who a week ago bought an extension on the Vernon, on Lynx Creek, has set men at work on that vein, near Shelton's tunnel.

Assault With Deadly Weapons.

A young man has been employed in Hagan's Restaurant for some time past, who rejoices in the remarkable name of John Smith. John is a youth of choleric temper without any disposition to restrain it. He has had several difficulties, in all of which he was the aggressor. Three weeks ago he assaulted B Dahman, with a knife, and cut a gash in his back two inches long. Dahman made no fuss about it, and John pursued the uneven tenor of his way until Tuesday morning last, having some words in the restaurant with John Stemmer about washing the house linen, he struck Stemmer in the face, and seized a butcher knife, rushed at him with evident intentions to make steaks of Stemmer. Other parties laid hold of Johnny in a hurry and disarmed him. Stemmer went and swore out a warrant against him. Sheriff Taylor put him in jail for safe keeping till Wednesday morning, when he was tried before Justice Geo. W. Barnard, found guilty of assault with a deadly weapon, sentenced to pay a fine of $250, and costs of court, or to be fed in jail at the expense of the county for three months. Not able to raise the funds he was returned to comfortable quarters under the court house, where he remained at last accounts. Evil doers will regard G. W. Barnard, J. P., as a snag and a set-back if they come before him in his official capacity.

I. O. of G. T.—The Charter members of the Order of Good Templars, and all wishing to become charter members of the same, are requested to meet at the Masonic Hall, on Tuesday evening, September 20. By order of Committee.

By Stage.—Dr. J. H. Pierson, Dr. Soule, Wm. Brown and a Missionary woman came on the stage Thursday night.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

A Defenseless Woman Shot—Arrest of the Cowardly Assailant.

A lady of easy virtue, named Jenny Shultz, for some months past has lived alone in a house on Cortez, near the corner of Gurly street, where her life has been quiet and her house orderly and peaceable till Tuesday morning last, about one o'clock, when screams and loud cries were heard issuing therefrom. Postmaster Barnard, one of her nearest neighbors was just retiring, when hearing her screams and cries of murder, he ran up to the house, the door was opened and he found the woman on the floor and Wm Gutrude sitting on the bed with a pistol in his hand. Barnard ordered him to come out and he stepped outside the door and demanded ten dollars from the woman, who refused it; then after some words with Barnard and threatening him with the pistol, he turned to the woman, who stood in the door, six or eight feet distant, and demanded ten dollars, who upon being refused instantly shot and the woman fell. Gutrude ran down into the plaza and Barnard ran to the Sheriff's office and roused Sheriff Taylor, procured arms and followed Gutrude, keeping him in sight till joined by the Sheriff and Mr. Gleason near the Pacific Brewery, where Gutrude was standing in company with two other men. The Sheriff and party advanced on them with shot guns and Gutrude surrendered without resistance, was disarmed and conducted to the county jail.

Drs Kendall and McCandless were called in, and attended to the victim. The bullet entered her right thigh a little below the hip joint and striking the thigh bone shattered it fearfully. A great many pieces of bone were extracted, some of them 1 1-2 inches in length. The bullet was not found. The wound is a severe one and very likely to result fatally.

Change of Time for Holding Court.

His Honor C A Tweed, Judge of the Third Judicial District of Arizona, has issued orders to the Sheriff of Yavapai county to summons the necessary jurors to be in attendance at a term of Court to be held in Prescott on the first Monday in October—in pursuance of an order of a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Territory, dated at Tucson, November 21, 1868, said order being made under authority of an act of Congress, approved August 16, 1856. Section 5 of said act reads as follows.

"Sec 5. And be it further enacted, That the Judges of the Supreme Court in each of the Territories, or a majority of them, shall, when assembled at their respective seats of government, fix and appoint the several times and places of holding the several courts in their respective districts and limit the duration thereof.

An act of the Legislature, approved December 30, 1865, fixes the term of the District Court, to be held in this county on the 3d Monday in October. This act has, since that time, regulated the time of holding the District Courts, but since the Judges of the Supreme Court have appointed a different day. Their action must be regarded as legal unless it is presumed that the Territorial Legislature has power to repeal the act of Congress conferring power on the Judges to fix the times of holding these courts.

[COMMUNICATED]

Prescott, Sept 13, 1870

Mr Editor—An article under the head of "Religious Proceedings," appearing in the leading column of your issue of the 10th inst, containing various misrepresentations, and calculated to do gross injustice to myself and others. I wish to make a counter statement through your paper, not only for myself, but to disabuse the public mind. The article referred to bearing no signature, I am compelled to strike in the dark. At the time referred to in that article, no discussion of the kind was entered into. One Miss Garrison was present and sought a discussion, but all discussion was refused. I did not offer a plan for any kind of a house, but did say that I intended soon to propose to the people of this vicinity, to come to my aid in building a commodious schoolhouse, and expected that my sporting friends, gamblers and liquor dealers would give liberally towards the building of such a house.

If any one thought differently at that time, great care was taken not to divulge such thoughts, and no sane person will harbor such thoughts if they are as well acquainted with that class of society as I am. Now, gentlemen, I suppose you will be a little disappointed when you find the chances are that you will be called upon to contribute when, no doubt, for the past week you have been congratulating yourselves, that your credit and money were both safe, but hereafter you must count the value of the many thanks which I assure you, you will receive for your liberal mites.

S C Rogers.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Prescott, Territory of Arizona, on the 1st day of August, 1870.

To obtain any of these Letters the applicant must call for "Advertised Letters," give the date of this List and pay two cents for advertising.

If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Abney L Mark	Martin James A
Basstord Maj A	Muis John
Bean Thomas A	McDonald Edward
Carr John V	Maroney Frederick
Causley James	Maddin A
Caughran James	Nugent Joseph L
Crist Jno	Niles H W
Cummings Joseph 2	Napp & Johnson 2
Findley Washington	Nolan James H 3
Gu_gen Hath	Osborn H L
Hardin Willard	Prile John
Hatch Robert S	Roberts J W
Harvey T S	Rodgers J B
Johnson John N	Rogers Orlando
Jones Eli M	Smith Samuel
Johnson Alfred	Schmidt Ch
King J	Seger Garet J
Leary Mrs Cornelius	Thompson S
Lower Daniel	Walten Alexander
Langford J F	Wyman Wesley Wm.

G. W. Barnard, P. M.

More Buildings Wanted.—Why don't some of our enterprising property owners erect buildings to rent? There has been something of a demand, within a few weeks past, by professional gentlemen and others, for offices and rooms. Small, convenient buildings could be built at a little expense which would soon pay for themselves in rent.

The Indians.

The redskins visited the upper Hassayampa on Sunday the 11th inst. Gottlieb Kloser is mining in the creek near Noyes & Curtis' mill and living in one of their houses, and Sunday afternoon he left the premises for about three hours to visit a friend below; during his absence the children of the forest called at his house and finding Gottlieb out, helped themselves to everything eatable except the bacon—confiscated all his blankets and clothes and broke the glass out of the windows. They left a light colored felt hat at the house with spots of blood on it, which caused some fears that they had murdered some miner or traveler before visiting the house, but so far as known all the residents on the creek are all right.

On the same day the thieves nipped a horse belonging to Frank Overarm, a miner, who lives about a mile below Closer. The signs show that there were five or six Indians concerned in the robberies.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 14th inst, Indians went to the ranch of J H Lee, nine miles west of Prescott, and drove away fourteen cows. As the thieves were mounted and took an north easterly course they are supposed to be Navajos. Mr Lee gave information at Fort Whipple, as soon as possible, and Lieut H Ayers, of the 3d Cavalry, with 12 men, started in pursuit. This is the fourth raid supposed to have been made by that tribe. If in addition to the Apaches, we are also to be cursed by the visits of the Navajos, we may see lively times in this country yet.

Presentations.

On Friday, the 9th inst, just as the Miner went to press, our neighbors, Messrs Raible & Sheerer, proprietors of the Pacific Brewery, sent in a five gallon keg of lager beer. The beer was excellent, and the thirsty crew of the Miner were refreshed thereby.

D Henderson & Bro advertise in the Miner that they have fine cigars for sale, and made us know it by leaving a box at the Miner office Wednesday last.

Last week, Miss Garrison—the missionary—presented the Miner with a large Bible. Those intimately acquainted with Marion know that his quotations prove that he never committed to memory many chapters from the good book, and this copy will be very useful to him on his return as a book of reference.

Irrigation.—The locators of the Salt River Ditch held a meeting in Prescott on Saturday the 10th inst, and elected Capt. Sol Shoup, President of the company, and C A Luke, Secretary. The meeting then adjourned to October 1st, when a subscription book will be opened to those wishing to take stock in the company.

Escaped.—Two deserters from Fort Whipple, whose capture was lately noticed in the Miner, were sentenced to a lengthy confinement attached to a ball and chain. Last Sunday morning they managed to get out of the guard house through the roof and made good their escape.

The New Road.—Lieut J S King came in from the new road to McDowell on Tuesday for supplies, and reports the work favorably and rapidly progressing. Also that much more labor must be expended to make a passable road than at first estimated.

New Advertisements.

W. B. HOOPER, San Francisco. A. H. WHITING, New York.

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

ARIZONA CITY, A. T.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

304 CALIFORNIA STREET,

(P. O. Drawer 990) San Francisco, Cal.

181 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

(P. O. Box 2683)

JAS. M. BARNEY, Arizona City. JOHN S. CARR, Arizona.

Our facilities for purchasing and arrangements for selling are fully completed and we now offer TO THE TRADE a Full Stock of Merchandise in each department comprising all articles enquired for and salable throughout the Territory.

We sell at small advances FOR CASH and are positive that it is to the benefit of every Interior Merchant to buy of us—instead of in San Francisco or elsewhere—thereby avoiding the expenses and annoyances of a long and tedious journey and the loss of three months time necessary to receive their purchases enabling them to increase their profits with the same or less capital invested.

Orders by letter receive our careful attention the same as though the parties were themselves present.

In a word we GUARANTEE SATISFACTION in prices quality quantity and assortment of goods.

Currency and Bullion received at latest San Francisco quotations or sold for account of owners as may be desired.

HOOPER WHITING & CO.

Arizona City, A. T., Sept 1st 1870

GOVERNMENT SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 15th day of October 1870 at Camp Hualpai A. T. (late Camp Toll Gate), the following property belonging to the United States

SIX (6) HORSES,

no longer needed by Government.

Terms of sale cash, in United States Legal Tender Notes.

Sale to commence precisely at 1 o'clock P. M.

L. L. MULFORD, First Lieut 3d Cav., A. A. Q. M.

sep17t5

NEW STORE AT PHŒNIX.

We have opened a store near J. W. Swilling's, and intend to keep on hand all kinds of

Groceries,
Provisions,
Dry Goods,
Clothing,

And a General Assortment of Merchandise.

WM. A. HANCOCK & CO.

Phoenix, A. T., Sept. 15, 1870.

New Advertisements.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE CHIEF DISBURSING OFFICER, NORTHERN DISBURSING DISTRICT, ARIZONA, FORT WHIPPLE, A. T., Sept. 15th, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, in Triplicate, will be received at this office until noon, on

Friday, October 21st, 1870.

for the delivery of the following named supplies, at the several Military Posts in this District, as below specified, viz:

CAMP HUALPAI A. T.,

Four hundred thousand pounds (400,000 lbs) of Shelled Corn or Barley.

Six hundred tons (600) of Hay, containing two thousand (2 000) pounds to the ton.

CAMP VERDE A. T.

Five hundred thousand pounds (500 000 lbs) of Shelled Corn or Barley.

One thousand tons (1 000) of Hay, containing two thousand (2 000) pounds to the ton.

CAMP DATE CREEK A. T.

Two hundred tons (200) of Hay, containing two thousand (2 000) pounds to the ton.

The delivery of the above mentioned supplies to commence as soon as the contracts are duly approved, or on January 1st 1871 and the delivery thereof to continue thereafter at such times and in such quantities from time to time till July 1st 1871 as may be determined or directed by the several Post Quartermasters at the posts mentioned or by this office.

The corn or barley furnished must be clean, merchantable corn or barley, of the best quality, and delivered in good strong sacks and the hay must be of the best quality which the district affords and delivered in the stack, with timber or other suitable material under the stacks, to keep the hay from the ground.

All supplies are to be received subject to inspection by the receiving officer, and in case of disagreement between said officer and the contractor as to the quantity or quality of the supplies delivered the commanding officer of the post shall appoint a board of officers to investigate and determine the question at issue and the finding of such board approved by the post commander shall be received and taken as the final adjustment of all the differences.

Proposals must be made separately for each article and for each post and proposals will be received for any reasonable portion of the supplies required at either of the posts.

All proposals must be made in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement (a slip cut from this paper) attached thereto and successful bidders will be required to give bonds equal to fifty 50 per cent of the amount of any contract that may be awarded them as a guarantee for the faithful performance of the same.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee, from two or more persons (whose solvency is certified by a Clerk of a Court of Record) setting forth that they will in the event of its acceptance give ample bond and security for fulfillment of contract, in case an award is made in favor of the bidder.

The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.

In case of firms making proposals the name of each individual member of the firm must be written in full, as well as the firm name.

Prices must be written and also expressed in figures, and will be stated in U. S. Legal Tender Notes.

Payment will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States for the purpose and at the date or dates of the delivery of the articles, if funds are on hand; if not on hand proper receipts will be given by the receiving officer and payment made as soon thereafter as funds may be received for that purpose.

Proposals to be enclosed in an envelope, and indorsed—"Proposals for Corn or Barley," or for "Hay," to be delivered at "Camp Hualpai," "Camp Verde" or "Camp Date Creek," and directed to the undersigned.

It must be distinctly understood that the quantities above mentioned are the quantities that will probably be required; but that the exigencies of the service may require a moderate increase or a considerable diminution of the quantities.

Proposals must be made subject to the conditions of this advertisement and will not be considered unless the persons—or firms—making them are present in person, or by attorney at the opening of the bids.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

No contract made under this advertisement will be considered in force until approved by the Department and Division Commanders.

C. W. FOSTER,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster,
Ch'f Disb. Officer Northern Disb. Dist. Arizona.

sep17t6

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Ordering a General Election Throughout the Territory.

To all Whom it may Concern:

Whereas under an Act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An Act to confirm the apportionment and amend certain laws of the Territory of Arizona" approved March 23 1870, it is provided that there shall be held throughout the Territory on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy an election for members of the next Legislative Assembly, and for all Township County, and District officers and for Delegate to the Forty-Second Congress of the United States, and

Whereas it is further provided in said Act that it shall be the duty of the Governor to order such election by proclamation to be issued not less than two months previous to said day.

Now therefore I, A. P. K. Safford, Governor of the Territory of Arizona in pursuance of the duty enjoined upon me, do hereby order a General Election to be held upon the day prescribed in said Act, to wit, November 8, 1870 and also designate the following offices to be filled at said election viz

A Delegate to the Forty-Second Congress of the United States.

Nine (9) Members of the Territorial Council and eighteen (18) Members of the Territorial House of Representatives as follows

The County of Pima four (4) Members of the Council and eight (8) Members of the House.

The County of Yuma one (1) Member of the Council and three (3) Members of the House.

The Counties of Mohave and Pah Ute combined, one (1) Member of the Council and one (1) Member of the House.

The County of Yavapai three (3) Members of the Council and six (6) Members of the House.

Also in each County three (3) Supervisors, a Sheriff, District Attorney County Recorder County Treasurer, County Surveyor, two (2) Coroners, and a Public Administrator.

Also in each Election Precinct in each of said counties, one and not more than two (2) Constables, and two (2) Justices of the Peace, and in each such Precinct containing a population of more than eight hundred persons, to be ascertained by the Probate Court, one additional Justice of the Peace.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of said Territory at Tucson, this Seventh day of September A. D. 1870.

[L. S.]

A. P. K. SAFFORD.

By the Governor.

Coles Bashford,
Secretary of Arizona Territory.

MAGNOLIA BREWERY AND SALOON,

Wickenburg, Arizona Territory.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public and his old friends that he is now manufacturing, and keeps constantly on hand, a superior quality of

LAGER BEER,

For Wholesale and Retail, in Bottles or Kegs.

The Saloon is well supplied with excellent Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., and contains

Two Good Billiard Tables.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

m14'68 A. H. PEEPLES, Proprietor.

☞ YEAST POWDERS ☞

at Fifty Cents per Box, at

D. HENDERSON & BRO'S.

New Advertisements.

Governor's Apportionment Proclamation

To all Whom it may Concern:

Whereas, under an Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act to confirm the apportionment and amend certain laws of the Territory of Arizona," approved March 23, 1870, it is provided that an election shall be held in said Territory on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy; and

Whereas, it is made the duty of the Governor, by said Act, to declare by proclamation, at least two months previous to said election, the number of members of each branch of the Legislature to which each county or district of said Territory shall be entitled.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the duty so enjoined upon me, I, A. P. K. Safford, Governor of the Territory of Arizona, do hereby proclaim the following apportionment of members to the ensuing Legislative Assembly to which each county or district is entitled, viz:

The County of Pima, four (4) Members of the Council and eight (8) Members of the House.

The County of Yuma, one (1) Member of the Council and three (3) Members of the House.

The Counties of Mohave and Pah Ute together, one (1) Member of the Council and one (1) Member of the House.

The County of Yavapai, three (3) Members of the Council and six (6) Members of the House.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of said Territory, at Tucson, this seventh day of September, A. D. 1870.

[L. S.]

A. P. K. SAFFORD.

By the Governor.

Coles Bashford,
Secretary of Arizona Territory.

ARIZONA STAGE LINE.

La Paz to Prescott.

Regular Weekly Trips, by Stage, with the Mail, will be made between La Paz and Prescott. A four-horse passenger stage will leave La Paz every Saturday, connecting with the the stages on the California end of the line, from San Bernardino, arriving at Wickenburg on Mondays, and at Prescott on Tuesdays. Passengers returning will arrive at La Paz on Fridays, connecting with the stage for California that departs Saturday morning.

☞ Packages, &c, forwarded on reasonable terms.

JAMES GRANT, Contractor.

Prescott, October 2 1869.

D. HENDERSON & BRO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Tinware, Glassware, Crockery, Mining and Farming Tools, Paints, Glass, Oils, Putty, Stationery, Cutlery, Confectionary, Perfumery, Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, Medicines, Children's Toys, Fireworks, &c.

They particularly invite the special attention of Farmers to their AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, consisting of all kinds of

Plows, Cultivators, Double Shovel Plows, Seed Sowers and Wheelbarrows,

Also, of the trade, to their

Fine Stock of Liquors,

All of which they will sell lower than any other traders in Central Arizona.

Give them a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

D. HENDERSON & BRO.

Prescott, August 13, 1870.

TO QUARTZ MINERS.

I have made arrangements to have assays of Gold and Silver ores correctly made, and will receive samples, expenses paid, by mail or express, enclosing ten dollar greenback, and return certificate by mail.

GEO. T. S. CURTIS,
Care Chas. S. Eaton, 138 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

aug27t6

STORAGE AND FORWARDING.

Parties in Wickenburg, Prescott, and other interior points, are notified that I have at the Ehrenberg Landing, a large adobe warehouse, with good shingle roof, and am prepared to receive and forward goods of every description at as low rates as any other parties engaged in the business.

J. M. BRYAN.

Ehrenberg, A. T. Sept. 1st, 1870.

JULIUS SEICK,

PROFESSIONAL HAIR DRESSER,

Jackson's Building,

Montezuma Street, Prescott.

☞ Shaving and Shampooing performed with skill.

NEW HARNESS SHOP

Montezuma Street, Prescott,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, etc., made and repaired.

Bring on your work, as I am prepared to do it well, for reasonable prices.

F. GOTHOLD.

aug13-tf

For Sale or Rent.

THE AMERICAN RANCH, situate in Round Valley, near the junction of the La Paz and Fort Mohave Roads, nine miles west from Prescott, together with the stock, farming implements and houses thereon.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, on the premises.

J. H. LEE.

American Ranch, August 12, 1870. aug13tf

JUST RECEIVED.—A fine lot of Virginia Tobacco, of the following brands. Belle of Virginia, Antelope Navy, La Puita, Consuello, Gold Bars, Atlantic Cable Twist, Golden Flake Chips—Ellswing. Orinoko, Champion, Amber Flake, Sun Pearl, Shower of Pearl—smoking.

No more "Poor Tobacco" at our place.

jul2 G. W. BARNARD & CO.

I. O. O. F., ARIZONA LODGE, NO. 1.

Regular Meetings of this Lodge on Wednesday Evenings, at Masonic Hall. Members of the Order, in good standing, are invited to attend.

T. S. RUFF, N. G.

E. J. COOK, R. S.

DR. HUFELAND'S

CELEBRATED

Swiss Stomach Bitters.

The first and most healthful Tonic ever introduced into the United States is still the leading article, and more of this sold than of all other so-called Tonics or Bitters.

For Sale to the Trade by TAYLOR & BENDEL, Sole Agents, 409 and 411 Clay Street, San Francisco, California.

☞ A full supply of all the Patent Medicines At Dr. Kendall's Pioneer Drug Store.

The Miner.

INTRODUCTIONS.

Never introduce people to each other unless you are sure the acquaintance so commenced will be mutually agreeable.

A person who, from youth, social position, or any other cause, stands in the inferior position of the two persons to be introduced to each other, must be introduced to the superior. A gentleman is always to be introduced to a lady, never a lady to a gentleman.

At a ball, it is the part of the host and hostess to make introductions amongst the guests; but guests may, with perfect propriety, introduce friends to each other. Gentlemen must never introduce friends to ladies, without first obtaining special permission to do so, and this permission should be always granted, unless there is a very strong reason for the refusal. The French, and in a very great measure, the English, dispense with introductions at a private ball. It is taken for granted that the hostess has invited to her ball only such people as are fit to be mutually acquainted, and the fact that they *have been invited to meet each other*, is a sufficient warrant for self introduction. This practice saves a great deal of trouble, but it applies *only to balls in private houses*. At any public ball, partners must be introduced to each other; indeed it is better for ladies, at such entertainments, to dance only with the gentlemen of their own party, or with whom they had a previous acquaintance. Special introductions may, however, be made with propriety by the master of ceremonies

When introducing two gentlemen, look first to the elder, and if there is any difference in social standing, to the superior, and with a slight bow, say to him: "Allow me to introduce my friend, Mr. Jones, to you;" then turning to your friend, repeat his name, and follow it by that of the gentleman to whom he is introduced, thus: "Mr. Smith, allow me to introduce my friend, Mr. Jones, to you—Mr. Jones, Mr. Smith." In introducing a gentleman to a lady, bow slightly to the latter, saying, "allow me to introduce Mr.——; Mr.——, (bowing to him) Miss——."

When several persons are introduced to one, it is sufficient to name the single individual once, repeating all the names of the others, thus: "Mr. Johnson, allow me to introduce Mr. and Mrs. James, Miss Smithson, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Johnson," bowing slightly to each when named.

Shaking hands after an introduction has taken place, is merely optional, not necessary; and is forbidden to an unmarried lady to whom a gentleman is introduced. A bow is all that etiquette requires. In introducing young persons to elder ones of good social standing, it is often a kindly act of encouragement for the latter to shake hands, with a few cordial words.

It is not necessary to introduce people who meet at your house on morning calls, though it may be done with propriety, if the introduction has been previously ascertained to be mutually pleasant.

It is optional, after such an introduction, with the parties introduced, to continue or drop the acquaintance so formed. Without a formal introduction, the merely meeting at the house of a mutual friend, does not warrant any future recognition. It rests, however, after an introduction, with the lady; if between lady and gentleman, with the married or elder lady; if between lady and lady, then with the elder; if between gentlemen, to continue or drop the acquaintance.

Gentlemen who meet at the house or rooms of a mutual friend, are not obliged to recognize one another if they meet again elsewhere. There is no rule forbidding their doing so, if agreeable to both parties, but there is no requirement of etiquette obliging them to appear as if they had ever met before.

A lady is not obliged to afterwards recognize a partner with whom she may have danced at a ball. It is entirely optional with her to do so or not; and if she has danced several times with the gentleman, it will be a question between her and her conscience how far she may consider herself justified in passing by, without notice, one who has extended to her so much courtesy at a ball. Etiquette, however, does not require even the slightest recognition.—*Laws and By-Laws of American Society.*

FROM MCDOWELL.—A letter from our correspondent "McDowell" of a recent date, in addition to news given by the letter from Tucson by "W." published in our last issue, states that there are good reasons for the belief that the red devils who killed so many persons in Pima county and destroyed four mails in the month of August, are the same who have been, and are being fed at the Government posts Camps Mogollon and Goodwin. A previous letter from the same party says that Capt. Moulton, with a detachment of twenty cavalrymen, pursued and overtook the Indians who killed Venable and Riggs, near Camp Crittenden, on the 6th of August, had a fight with them and was forced to retreat, losing one man and three horses. Also that August 20, after night, some Indians visited Camp McDowell and committed some depredations, were pursued by Col. Sanford, with a detachment of Troop E, First Cavalry, who succeeded in making one Indian forever peaceable.

NO GRASSHOPPERS.—A farmer who arrived here a short time ago, from Utah, dropped into the MINER office a day or two ago, and gave us the following "piece of his mind." "You want agriculturalists in Arizona, and you can get plenty to come from my old Territory, if you will but inform them that grasshoppers are not plenty in Arizona, and, of course, never destroy crops." They are so informed.

WE have seen it stated that the Deutchse bank of Berlin, Prussia, offers to receive and disburse subscriptions made in this country for the benefit of wounded German soldiers.

FROM NEW MEXICO.—Letters from two members of Troop B, 8th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, dated July 20, have just come to hand. They state that the boys wish themselves back in Prescott. They describe the New Mexico towns as composed of adobe buildings, small, dirty, and comparing unfavorably with Prescott. One of the writers gives an account of a large cave, the entrance to which is about three miles from the Fort. From his description of his trip through the cave it must be a great natural curiosity, the extent of the cavern, in one direction is more than three miles, having lofty roofs supporting immense stalactites which reflect the light from lamps or candles in thousands of sparkling rays. Want of space prevents more extended notice of these communications.

The Crops in the States.

We have the Report of the Department of Agriculture for the month of July last, and from it learn that the wheat product will, this year, be about 210,000,000 bushels, 48,000,000 less than was produced in 1869.

Although a greater breadth of corn was planted than in any previous year, the yield will not be much greater than that of 1869. Owing to the failure of the crop in many localities, where the Report says, "corn is tasselling out, and not a foot high" This is owing to the absence of moisture in these localities.

The prospect for plenty of cotton, oats, tobacco and fruits were good.

STOREY county, Nevada, wins on twins. It holds twelve pairs, and has a full pack in reserve. It will be some time before Yavapai county will be able to tell as big a story as Story county. But wait until Yavapai's resources become developed, then look out for "double entendres" Mr. Storey. We'll see you and go you better

---

CAPT. HENRY JOHNSON, U. S. A., has been ordered to San Francisco as Medical Storekeeper.

ARIZONA BREWERY AND SALOON

Next Door to the Post Office.

Excellent Lager Beer,

Of our own manufacture,

Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Always on hand, and for sale.

JACKSON & BRO.

Prescott, October 2, 1869.

PIONEER BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY,

GRANITE STREET, PRESCOTT.

On hand and for sale, an excellent assortment of Ready-Made BOOTS, etc., for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gentlemen

Boots shoes, etc, made to order Repairing promptly attended to Prices reasonable JOHN LAUGHLIN

PLAZA FEED AND SALE STABLE.

Goodwin Street, Opposite Plaza,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

THE undersigned, having purchased the Stable of J D Monihon, would respectfully inform the public, that they intend keeping constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the lowest rates, for *Cash.*

☞ Team, Saddle and Pack Animals always on han for sale or hire. GIDEON BROOKE, JACOB LYNN.

Prescott, October 24, 1868.

JACKSON & BRO'S Bar & Billiard Saloon,

Next door to Campbell & Buffum's Brick Store,

Montezuma Street, Prescott.

Contains two of Phelan & Collender's best Billiard Tables, and is well supplied with choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

We have recently renovated, returnished and fixed up our Saloon, so that it is now the neatest and coslest place of resort in Northern Arizona. JACKSON & BRO.

Prescott, February 6, 1869.

Pioneer Meat Market.

Granite Street, Prescott.

Constantly on hand,

Beef, Pork, Mutton,

Pork Sausages, Potatoes, Onions, &c.

WM. N. KELLY, Proprietor.

Prescott, November 27, 1869.

BARNETT & BLOCK,

.... DEALERS IN ....

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Tobacco, &c.

WICKENBURG, ARIZONA.

☞ Sells cheaper than any other merchant in Central Arizona. nov20'67.

PIONEER STABLE,

Granite Street, Prescott.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.

First class Saddle and Buggy Teams.

All stock in this Stable will be WELL FED and cared for. Plenty of Stable room and a large Corral. Come and see me.

jul2 P. C. AYRES.

Prescott Advertisements.

PIONEER DRUG STORE.

Prescott, Arizona.

On hand and for sale,

Hall's Balsam for the Lungs
Townsend's Sarsaparilla
Ayers' "
Bristol's "
Hall's "
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
" Ague Cure,
Osgood's India Cholagogue,
Brown's Jamaica Ginger,
Perry Davis's Pain Killer,
Goodale's Catarrh Remedy,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers,
Dr. Devine's Patch Lozenge,
Keating's Cough "
Jayne's Patent Medicines,

And, in fact, a full assortment of all the Patent Medicines usually found in drug stores.

Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Perfumery,

And a large supply of Dispensing Medicines.

N B—Physicians' prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. G D. KENDALL.

☞ Dr. Kendall's office—In rear of Drug Store.

Prescott, April 24, 1868.

That's a Fact.---What's a Fact?

THAT THE

NEW YORK CHEAP STORE

Is the Only Store in the Territory that Receives Goods Direct from New York.

By this arrangement, the proprietor saves the enormous tariff usually levied by San Francisco merchants, and is thereby enabled to sell goods cheaper than any other merchant in Arizona.

I have on hand,

Henry's Improved Rifles and Cartridges
Colt's Revolvers, Holsters and Belts,
Percussion Caps, Flasks, Pouches,

A Large Stock of

Boots, (including Rubber Boots,) Shoes, Hats, Socks, Cooking Stoves, Axes, Nails, etc., etc, together with a large stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Suitable for this Market.

☞ Call and see for yourselves

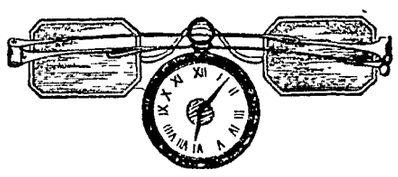
LEVI BASHFORD.

Prescott, March 20, 1869.

L. B. JEWELL & Co.,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

South side of Plaza, Prescott.



Have on hand, for sale, a fine assortment of

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

☞ Jewelry, of all kinds, made to order. Repairing done with care and promptness. au7

QUARTZ MOUNTAIN SAW-MILL.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of

All Kinds of Lumber,

For Building purposes, and for Mills and Mining

We keep constantly on hand at the mill, on Groom Creek six miles from Prescott and at the yard in town, large quantities of lumber for sale at the following prices, in gold:

Good merchantable, at mill, ... $40 00 per M.
Clear, ... 60.00 " "
Ten dollars, additional at yard.

No departure from these prices
No sales made except for money or accepted orders.

A. O. NOYES, GEO CURTIS.

Prescott, March 5, 1870. sep17'67

E. J COOK,..... .....ED F. BOWERS

COOK & BOWERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions,
Clothing, Dry-Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
Crockery, Clocks,
Iron, Nails, Quicksilver,
Tobacco Cigars, etc.,

Are prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash.

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley Streets

Prescott, Arizona. [je27'68

PACIFIC BREWERY,

MONTEZUMA STREET,

Next door to the MINER Office, Prescott.

GOOD LAGER BEER,

Liquors and Cigars,

Always on hand and for sale.

As we brew our own Beer, and take *great pains to make* it O K, lovers of the healthy, strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and trying our medicine.

JOHN RAIBLE, PHILIP SHEERER.

Prescott, October 5, 1867.

Prescott Advertisements.

THE

LARGEST AND BEST

Assortment of Goods

Ever brought to Prescott, is now on hand at

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM'S

Consisting of

GROCERIES,	PROVISIONS,
WINES,	LIQUORS,
TOBACCO,	CIGARS,
CLOTHING,	DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS,	SHOPS,
HARDWARE,	TINWARE,
GLASSWARE,	CROCKERY,
MINING TOOLS,	FARMING TOOLS,
PAINTS,	OILS,
GLASS,	PUTTY,
STATIONERY,	CUTLERY,
CONFECTIONERY,	PERFUMERY,
GUNS,	PISTOLS,
AMMUNITION,	MEDICINES,
TOYS,	FIREWORKS,
&c, &c.,	&c

☞ We can fit and suit anybody and everybody, in anything and everything, at all times, at

REASONABLE PRICES.

JOHN G CAMPBELL, W M BUFFUM.

Prescott, July 17, 1869.

WORMSER & WERTHEIMER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Liquors, Crockery, Hardware, Farming and Mining Implements, etc.,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THEIR OLD pioneer friends and the public generally to their new and splendid assortment of goods, recently purchased, by one of the firm, in San Francisco, and now on hand at their store in Prescott

Give us a call and see for yourselves. We are *not* selling for ruinous prices, our motto is and has been, "Live and Let Live."

Merchants, farmers, miners and others, wishing to purchase goods, would do well to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere

M WORMSER A WERTHEIMER.

Prescott, Arizona, February 1, 1870 my16'68

HERBERT BOWERS,

Post Trader, Fort Whipple, A. T.,

Has recently replenished his stock of

Groceries, Provisions, Can Fruits, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Tobacco, Cigars, &c,

He, also, keeps constantly on hand and for sale the following articles all of which are manufactured at his Agua Frio Mill, 20 miles east from Prescott

Flour, Graham Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Bolted Corn Meal, Bran and Shorts.

The flour is as good as the best imported California, of which it takes precedence in this market

Prices Reasonable.

Call and examine for yourselves

H. BOWERS, Post Trader

mar26 Fort Whipple.

ORIENTAL BAKERY AND SALOON

Next door to the Miner Office.

FRESH BREAD, PIES AND CAKES,

Always on hand.

GOOD BOARD,

Furnished by the Week, Day, or Meal, at the following prices:

Per Week . ... Sixteen dollars, currency.
Single Meals . ... One dollar "

Oysters, Sardines, etc.,

Served in good style, at all hours.

Good Lager Beer, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, kept constantly on hand, for the accommodation of customers.

DAN. HATZ, Proprietor.

Prescott, December 18, 1869.

D. P. FOSTER,

(Successor to Gray & Co.,)

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Etc.

Has put down prices, and will deal fairly with all who see fit to patronize him.

Place of Business—Gray & Co.'s old stand, east side of the plaza, Prescott.

apr23-tf

PRESCOTT LODGING HOUSE.

Second Story of Jackson & Bro's Building, Montezuma Street, Prescott.

Clean, comfortable BEDS furnished by the Week or Night.

mar19 NEWTON COLE.

Miscellaneous.

EHRENBERG

J. GOLDWATER & BRO.,

Wholesale Dealers In

Dry-Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Grain, Groceries, Provisions, etc.,

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that they are now located at the new

TOWN OF "EHRENBERG,"

Where they are prepared to receive merchandise, for storage or transportation, free of charge.

EHRENBERG is situate on the east bank of the Colorado river, seven miles below La Paz, at the head and most convenient landing on the river, and is connected with the principal towns of the interior by good wagon roads.

The benefits to be derived by shipping goods via Ehrenburg are, *a saving of five dollars per ton*, and less handling of goods.

Freight to Wickenburg, *four cents from the landing.*

All merchandise consigned to us, either for storage or transportation, will be attended to with care and despatch.

For further particulars, inquire of

J. GOLDWATER & BRO., Commission and Forwarding Agents, Ehrenburg, Arizona.

sep18 6m

NOTICE.

ANAHEIM LIGHTER COMPANY

From and after this date CHAS R JOHNSON is our duly authorized Agent and General Superintendent

By order of the Board of Trustees

F KORN, Secretary Anaheim Lighter Co.

Anaheim July 15, 1870

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS!

Great Reduction in Freight.

ANAHEIM LIGHTER CO.

The undersigned is now prepared to receive freight at the Anaheim Landing to be forwarded to any part of the State or Arizona

The low rate of Lighterage offers Great Inducements to shippers of merchandise to Lone Pine, Cerro Gordo, San Bernardino and Arizona Territory

Shippers will please send Bills of Lading by Steamer, and mark goods care of Anaheim Lighter Co

CHAS R JOHNSON, Agent.

Anaheim, July 15 1870 aug6-3m

NOTICE.

To all Whom it may Concern:

The undersigned under the name and style of "The Phoenix Ditch Company," hereby give notice that they have this day claimed five thousand (5,000) inches (to be measured under two inches pressure) of the waters of Salt River to be taken from said river at a point about three-fourths of a mile above the head of the ditch owned and used by the Swilling Irrigating Canal Company, and immediately below the rocky point that there reaches to the river which said location was selected by J. W. Swilling and Thomas Barnum about one year ago The undersigned also claim right of way for the Irrigating Ditch, along the line selected and cleared by said Swilling and Barnum, to the old acequia or ditch sometimes called the Montezuma Ditch and thence along the centre of said old ditch its whole length claiming fifty feet on each side. And the said Phoenix Ditch Company give further notice that they intend to commence work upon said ditch on or before the 10th day of August 1870

J. W SWILLING, THOMAS BARNUM, J T ALSAP, Phoenix Ditch Company.

Phoenix July 4, 1870 aug6-3m

At a meeting of the Phoenix Ditch Company held August 11, 1870 John Smith and A Bassett were admitted to shares and it was agreed to claim 5000 inches of water additional to that already claimed And it was ordered that notice thereof be given by publication in the Arizona MINER. J T ALSAP Secretary

NOTICE.

To all Whom it may Concern:

The undersigned under the name and style of the SALT RIVER DITCH COMPANY hereby give notice that they have this day claimed Forty Thousand Inches to be measured under two inches pressure of the waters of Salt River, to be taken from said river at a point about five miles above the crossing of the McDowell and Florence road on said river and opposite a red mountain on the south side of said river We also claim the right of way for said ditch to a point opposite the middle of the north side of the Little Maricopa Mountain We also claim one hundred feet on each side of said ditch, and the entire length of said ditch

And the said Salt River Ditch Company further give notice that they intend to commence work on the said Ditch on or before the 25th day of December, A D. 1870. Said ditch to run on the south side of said river

N L GRIFFIN,	JOS W KNOTT,
CALVIN JACKSON,	A B SMITH,
JOHN WASSON,	A. P K SAFFORD,
JACOB MILLER	S SHOUP,
JESSE JACKSON,	C A LUKE,
S JACKSON	H C BAIN,

Salt River A T, August 23d, 1870. aug27

NOTICE.

Shares in the Swilling Irrigating Canal Company are indebted to said company on assessments duly made by the Directors the reof as follows.

Name of owner	No Shares,	No C ft,	Am't.
L J F Jager,	12,	9,	$175 00 currcy
L J F Jager,	14,	9,	175.00 "
James McMullen,	9,	7,	235 00 "
Chas C Clusker,	7,	5,	245.00 "
Frank Francis,	37,	30,	125.00 "

And notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that unless settlement be made with the Secretary of said company at his office at Phœnix, Yavapai county, Territory of Arizona, on or before the first Saturday in October, A D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A M., the above mentioned shares will, at the said time and place, be offered for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

No bid will be received for a less amount than the indebtedness of the share offered, with five per cent. added thereto for advertising and costs of sale.

By order of the Company,

JOHN T ALSAP, Secretary Swilling Ir. Can. Co.

Phœnix, July 2, 1870. aug6-3m

POSTLE'S RANCH FOR SALE CHEAP.

A farm of 160 acres, good arable land, situate in Chino Valley, about 22 miles north of Prescott, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a large, fine adobe dwelling house, flouring mill, corral, outhouses, etc. The land can at all times be irrigated, and the mill run, by water, which is carried all over this place in ditches. Upon the place are several thousand young and thrifty trees. The range for stock cannot be excelled Persons thinking of purchasing can gain full information by calling at the store of Campbell & Buffum, Prescott, A. T., or at the premises. js30-tf

ISAAC H. LEVY,

Dealer in General Merchandise, and General Commission Merchant,

San Bernardino, California.

Merchandise forwarded to any part of Arizona, with promptness and despatch.

Gold-dust, Legal Tenders, and Soldiers Final Settlements, bought.

Office of the Arizona Stage Line, No. 1 Jackson Block corner of Third and Grafton streets.

San Bernardino Cal August 27 1870.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONA MINER.

VOLUME VII. PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870. NUMBER 39.

THE ARIZONA MINER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

—AT—

PRESCOTT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.

SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy, One Year, ... $7 00
" " Six Months 4 00
" " Three Months 2 50
Single Copies 25

Papers will not be sent unless paid for in advance, and will *invariably* be discontinued at the end of the time paid for.

ADVERTISING:

One square, one time, $3 00; each additional time, $1 50 Each additional square, same rate

A liberal discount will be made to persons continuing the same advertisement for three, six, or twelve months.

Professional or business cards inserted upon reasonable terms.

Job Printing.

The Miner office is well supplied with Presses Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietor is determined to execute all work with which he may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk

☞ *Legal Tender Notes taken at par in payment for subscription, advertising and job work.*

J. H MARION,
Editor and Proprietor

Business & Professional Cards.

COLES BASHFORD,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT LAW,
Tucson, Arizona,
Will practice his profession in all the Courts of the Territory

HARLEY H. CARTTER,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
La Paz, Yuma County, Arizona.
Will attend to business in all the courts of the Territory
sep4'69tf

JOHN M. ROUNTREE,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Prescott, Arizona

J. P. HARGRAVE,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona

JOHN HOWARD,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW
Prescott, Arizona

Dr. J. N. McCANDLESS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
(Late of the U. S. Army,)
Offers his services to the people of Prescott and vicinity Can be found, at all hours, except when professionally engaged at his office, in Allen & White's store, Montezuma street Prescott.
Prescott, November 7, 1868.

G. W. BARNARD,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
and Justice of the Peace.
Office—In the Postoffice, north side of the Plaza, Prescott jan15'70

R. B. YUILL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Wickenburg, Arizona.

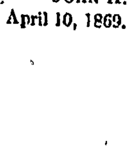
J. E. McCAFFRY,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

O. H. CASE,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
Prescott, Arizona.

C. A. LUKE, & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealers,
Montezuma Building.
Prescott, April 9, 1870.

A. Wolff, San Bernardino.
S. Folks, 410 Sacramento Street, San Francisco.
WOLFF & FOLKS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
ml2'70 San Bernardino, California.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Done in Good Style, At the Miner Office.
Orders solicited. Prices reasonable.



JOHN H. MARION, Proprietor.
Prescott, Arizona, April 10, 1869.

A Trip to Ash Creek

Armed and equipped as custom and necessity require, for traveling in Arizona, with guns, pistols, blankets and provisions, a party of us started on the 6th inst., for the above named locality.

We passed through the "waving fields of corn." On the Granite Creek road, the corn fields, this year, present a not very flattering appearance. There are too many grades of distinction. Some of the corn has gained its true position, and stands concious of its dignity and importance, ready for the harvester, others again, commonly boast of wearing silk and looking green and fresh, still another grade has only tassels to shake in the breezes, and the last grade stands without dignity or importance, *sans*, ears, *sans*, silk, *sans*, tassels asking for "time."

Very fresh and green and pretty with its pure color does the growing corn make the fields appear in the distance, but its owners cannot look at it with the same interest they would if there were reason for them to think that it would repay them for all their labor and anxiety beyond the Granite Creek corn fields, we are on the long lonesome road to Agua Frio, nothing to relieve the eye but stunted shrubbery and grass, here and there a bird, always too busy or too lonesome to sing. At Judge Lerty's place we hardly thought of his corn for admiring the beautiful shade trees that he has planted around his residence. It is a little trouble to have one spot, that chosen for a residence, looking fresh, and green, and shady, thus could you farmers of these treeless valleys see how nice and cool it looks by the Judges place, I think you would follow his example.

At, and passing through L Ellit and Co's ranch we saw very large field of corn and hungarian grass that did not look so very fine, then we were on the long tedious road to the Verde

I expect that the stunted brush that lines both sides of this road, thinks it strange (if brush thinks,) that it should be looked at with suspiciously, anxious, earnest eyes, by all the passing travelers, it may be innocent of all harm but it often conceals our deadliest foe the Apache Indian

A long uninteresting drive, (unless it is interesting to watch the underbrush, climb long hills that we may go down longer ones, look about us but to see the same objects, it being a treeless country) brings us, just as the sun is setting, to Ash Creek, but Ash Creek at our first meeting, seems a little weak minded, and is very desirous of being classed with the majority of the creeks of this county, that is, it is without water

Water being very necessary for our culinary department as well as our horses, we drive further down, and find the same kind of an aristocratic creek, waterless. *In the fading twilight* we discover where a wagon has been before us, conclude it will lead us somewhere and at its end, late in the evening, find ourselves as far as any knowledge we posses of our locality "nowhere" but we find water, trees, grass, good camping ground, and camp for the night

A good and friendly moon lends us light for our hotel duties, and stock taken care of, the guessing where we are, done with, we are ready for sleep. The day has been warm and the trees that line what we know to be a creek, that had rather have shady places to run through, vines, grasses and flowers to dally with, than be with the majority, appears full of crickets, locusts or insects of some kind who are trying very hard to make it sound unlonesome. I don't think they sing, or whistle, because they really think they are making very sweet music, but just because they can, and it is much better than unbroken stillness, as I found when it came my turn to stand guard, for at that time the air was hushed and still, birds and crickets were silent, resting for the morrow or because everything else was quiet, and dead "unbroken silence reigned supreme." Very seldom in this busy world of ours do we ever get to know what complete stillness may be like, and when we do, it is beyond the description, even painfully so, and the harsh unmusical cry of a cayote in the distance, was a relief to dead silence, of this early morning watch.

Strange as it may seem the first thing we noticed in the morning was some grashoppers. A grasshopper as we know, is a very common institution, but these were so enormously large and so fantasticallly dressed, and had gone to bed so different from common grasshoppers, that they claimed our notice.

Their general appearance is grasshoppical; of course they have no wings, but a place where wings might be attached resembling very much an appendage known as the "grecian bend." Their hind legs are large and well muscled and fancifully painted, I hardly know why they have any but hind legs and think they dont know themselves and think furthermore that such hind legs as they have are legs enough for any animal even of their size I was anxious to see one of them get up, or rather get down, for as I said they go to bed unlike our little common fellows, who crawl into grass and under leaves as near the earth as they can get. These were on the highest branches of the underbrush and all their backs were turned to the west. Some of our party thought they slept that high to be out of reach of the coyotes, but grasshoppers of their size certainly can have no fear of coyotes.

As the sun made the air warm they began to show signs of life and turned their backs to the east, and one that I was watching, after a deal of stretching and yawning and winking it may be, was off, and if he had desired to move gracefully he must have felt not a little mortified at his awkward appearance when he struck the ground. After more stretching and preparation however, he stepped again, with a result it may be, gratifying to himself but amusing to his observer. Good bye Mr. Grasshopper you are like many of our poor mortals, "you first jump, then consider where you may alight."

Nature's great engineer, the sun, in the mean time, had awakened other species of animal life A little bird sang upon a tree near by, looking cunningly under the leaves for his breakfast. A note of gladness told how happy he was in his airy freedom. Butterflies gaudily dressed, dallied with the leaves, or kissed the flowers in passing. A cricket tried his voice; then suddenly stopped, but to try again after a while. Notwithstanding the dread of Indians, I could not resist the temptation to take a run in the almost forest of Ash, Sycamore, Cottonwood, Maple, vines, grasses and flowers The brook was a small one, first going straight forward then turning to the right to look at some wild flowers on its banks; *then off again in another direction*; here leaping into a deep, clear pool, then bounding over some small obstacle, sparkling and leaping as it went, and throwing jets of spray as a salute to the mosses, grasses, and flowers that overhung its banks. There were fish in this brook, and frogs too, and they saluted us as frogs do in all places, with their hind legs, and a jump from the opposite bank.

The timber would look good to a mechanic's eye, large, tall, and straight, but I almost forgot that I was a mechanic, it has been so long since I have had a tumble in woods so like the woods of home and happy boyhood The gambols of the happy brook, the grass, the mosses, the sounds so forest-like, the trees, the bird's echoing song, shall "Make me a child again, for a short passing hour."

The land upon this creek (Ash Creek), appears very favorable for farming, if the grass and weeds can be taken as a good sign There is an abundance of water, and crops are less liable to be injured by frost, than upon the ranches in the Agua Frio and Chino Valleys. The distance from market makes no material difference The same watchfulness is necessary on account of Indians as in all of the farming districts, and there is a stock range here almost unbounded Why these large hills that meet the eye on all sides, had not dressed themselves in some thing more becoming and useful than the low, shambling cactus and cat-claw brush, seemeth strange But they are old hills and mountains, much older than I am, and may know best what is for the best Infinite wisdom may know best for what purpose all the endless variety of pins, prickles, and hooks, abounding in this country, was created. We poor mortals only think or care when chance throws us among them, to get out again without being stabbed, pricked, or our clothes torn from us

Our sad duty done—that of raising the bodies of Bridges and Adams, who were killed by the Indians some three years since—another night's guard and then the return, accompanied by the same scenes as before, the same rule stare at the underbrush, and the same vigilant care and watchfulness

Elitor

Prince Arthur Home Again.

The New York *World* says:

Prince Arthur's return home does not seem to have excited the slightest interest in England, and the press appear to have deemed it sufficient to record the bare fact. There is a pleasant passage of Thackeray in which he contrasts the difference between the arrival of a local magnate at the railway station contiguous to his country seat, when the station-master duly remembered by a brace of pheasants now and then in the sporting season—greets him, hat in hand, and an admiring crowd watches the great man getting into his carriage, and the utter indifference displayed when the same person reaches the metropolitan terminus of the line. Perhaps a thought of the same kind may have crossed H. R. H in London. "I know which I like best," says the great novelist, and no doubt the Prince too, has his choice in the matter. The late Lord H—, a great Yorkshire peer, used to assert that it did a "swell" a world of good to go to London. Here, he would say, it is all "My lord," and "As your lordship pleases," and every one I meet makes me a bow, and so forth, but so soon as I'm in Oxford street the butcher's boy brushes against me, and wants to know why the d—l I don't get out of the way, and the cabman cries out: "Now, you old fool, where are you going to?" if I'm slow in getting over a crossing. London is a mighty leveller, and an admirable place for abatement and dissolving of pompous gentlemen who imagine themselves to be "some one in particular."

Explorations.

Professor Morse and party, consisting of twelve men from Yale College, have just returned from an expedition along the Loup Fork river, and in the vicinity of Fort McPherson. They report many remarkable geological specimens in this wonderful country, and their explorations will result in materially augmenting the volume of scientific knowledge.

The party left yesterday to explore a section lying between the forks of the Platte river, also Scott's Bluff and other points of geological interest in that vicinity.

They are escorted by Co. B, 5th Cavalry, Lieutenant Montgomery, commanding. The professor will afterwards move with his command to Bridger and Green river, with a view to examine the wonderful specimens known to exist in that vicinity. These explorations are conducted more especially with reference to the discovery of animal remains belonging to classes now extinct.—*Wyoming Tribune.*

A Young man recently married, in Beloit, helped his wife, while courting, to sew together rags enough to make sixty yards of carpet.

Incorporation of a Mining Company.

We print the articles of incorporation of the Cosmopolitan Mining Company, not as a puff for the Company but because it is a move in the right direction, one that ought to be, and we believe will be encouraged and supported by enough of our citizens to enable the company to successfully carry out their objects as herein stated.

Under the laws the corporators have no advantage over any other stockholders in the company.

Had such a company commenced operations four years ago it is reasonable to believe that its shares would to-day be held at a high premium. The developement of one good mine will amply repay all expense proposed

The company will not start empty handed, for several who have already subscribed to the articles have agreed so soon as the company is organized by the election of its officers, to present the company with undeveloped locations on some very promising mineral veins.

Be it known to all whom it may concern: That we, Henry A. Bigelow, William Cory, DeWitt P. Foster, Andrew J. Shanks, Joseph P. Hargrave, and Samuel C. Rogers of Prescott, in the county of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, desiring to incorporate under the act of the Legislature of the Territory of Arizona, approved November 1st 1866,—entitled "Of General Incorporation," for the purpose of engaging in and carrying on the business of mining for precious metals, in all its various branches in the said county and Territory, do make and subscribe the following articles of Incorporation,—viz:

First.—This corporation shall be known and designated as the "Cosmopolitan Mining Company," which is assumed as the corporate name in which all business shall be done and carried on, and by which this corporation shall sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, and no other name, style or designation shall be used

Second.—The business of this corporation shall be that of mining for precious metals, prospecting and exploring for mines and mineral deposits, opening and developing mines and working the same, erecting and constructing, or otherwise acquiring such machinery and reduction works as may be necessary and proper for the working and reduction of ores containing precious metals, extracting and refining the same, and to do and carry on the business of mining in all its various branches and modes of operation according to customs and usuages of mines.

Third.—The principal office or place of business of this corporation shall be at Prescott, in the county of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.

Fourth.—The capital stock of this corporation shall be Ten Thousand dollars, ($10,000,00.)

Fifth.—The capital stock shall be divided into one hundred equal shares of one hundred dollars ($100,00) each

Sixth.—The business of this corporation shall be carried on and conducted in the mining districts of the county of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona

The capital stock shall be raised by subscription, and five per cent, of all stock subscribed shall be paid in at the time of subscribing the same, the remainder to be collected by assessments from time to time, as the business of the corporation may require,—provided that no assessment shall exceed ten dollars ($10 00) per share in any one month, unless the same shall be authorized by a vote of two-thirds of the stock holders, at a meeting called for that purpose.

As soon as the capital stock is subscribed and five per cent, thereof paid in as above required, this corporation shall be considered organized, and shall then and not before, elect trustees, and other officers as provided by law.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, in triplicate, this thirthieth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Henry A. Bigelow Joseph P. Hargrave
DeWitt P. Foster Samuel C. Rogers
Andrew J Shanks William Cory

San Diego.—The failure of the passage of the Southern Railroad Bill is a severe blow to San Diego That Congress will yet extend such aid to that route as will insure its completion, we do not doubt; but a delay at this time, with the country burnt up with drouth—with no harvests of any kind—with not a dollar's worth of anything to sell, but with everything necessary for subsistence to buy—is something that the people will not count on, and many of whom are illy prepared for. Speculators in San Diego lots, who have realized handsome profits and have money in bank, can endure this great disappointment. But it falls with peculiar severity upon that large class who were lured to that region by the lying stories of rich farming lands and the delusive hope of abundant harvests, and who invested their all in the desert waste adjacent to San Diego. Many of them are now destitute and unable to leave the country where starvation stares them in the face.

No one doubts that San Diego possesses a fine climate and a beautiful harbor; nor that in time it must inevitably be a city of considerable commercial importance. But while waiting for that good time coming the people must live. They cannot live off each other for any great length of time. They must produce something for themselves. While emigration was brisk, and capital seeking investment in town property, all was serene. They could afford to import their vegetables and breadstuffs, their butter, eggs and condensed milk; but all that is changed. There are no more eager seekers for city lots. The tide of travel is setting the other way. The population of the place is diminishing—a temporary drawback only, it is to be hoped. The lesson of the San Diego excitement may be summed up in two words: "Go slow."—*San Jose Mercury.*

INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS.

The law approved July 14, 1870, provides for a very decided reduction of taxes, and for the exemption of certain papers and documents from stamp tax.

For the information of the readers of the Miner, we print Sections 2, 3, and part of Section 4, which includes that portion of the law affecting taxpayers, that goes into operation October 1st, 1870.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy, the several taxes on sales imposed by the internal revenue laws now in force, saving and excepting such taxes on sales as are by existing law paid by stamps, and the taxes on sales of leaf tobacco, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, foreign and domestic distilled spirits, and wines, imposed by said act, approved July twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and acts amendatory thereof, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy, the taxes imposed by the internal revenue laws, now in force, herein specified, be, and the same are hereby repealed, namely: on articles in schedule A; the special tax on boats, barges, and flats; on legacies and successions; on passports; and on gross receipts.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy, the stamp tax imposed in schedule B, on promissory notes for a less sum than one hundred dollars, and on receipts for any sum of money, or for the payment of any debt, and the stamp tax imposed in schedule B, on canned and preserved fish, be, and the same are hereby, repealed. And no stamp shall be required upon the transfer or assignment of a mortgage, where it or the instrument it secures has been once duly stamped.

A Square Look back and a Glimpse forward.

While currency bills and bank tinkering are so much discussed in and out of Congress, it is well for the people to review the history of paper money; for banking is of but little interest to the people at large, except in its power to flood the country with currency, the use of which becomes arbitrary.

Everybody must take the currency in general use, because nobody has anything else. "You must take the money I get, or no trade—no pay." Going to banks to do business is a matter of choice simply, and probaly not more than one in fifty ever has any account or business with any bank. But where is the person that does not have an interest in the currency or circulating medium of the country?

Take the history of State legislation from 1800 to 1860, and it will be found that no question has been more fully discussed than that of banks and currency—the great aim being to guard the people against loss on currency principally, and incidentally on other bank liabilities. We ask, did ever any State succeed? Old records will show that New England has had its hundred broken banks, besides four or five universal suspensions and a score of very damaging panics.

New York was forced by the people's groans and losses into the Safety Fund system, and even that exploded by reason of bank failures, and the Safety Fund became a broken reed. Then the Security system was adopted, with State stocks, U. S. stocks and mortgages. These banks broke like pipe-stems on the opening of every panic in the money market, and "secured money" was available only at all rates of discount from 10 to 70 per cent.

Michigan tried Real Estate banking, which resulted in wild-cat. Enough said.

Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin tried the Security system, the product of which was an everlasting crop of "Stump-Tail."

We could thus go through the States and show that State banking was always a disastrous failure, and the losses to the people by broken bank notes, premium on exchange, and discount on currency, are moderately estimated at one thousand millions.

One of the very few benefits resulting from the war is an improvement in the currency. The word Discount, as applied to bank notes, once so universal, is now obselete. No more do we hear the peddlers of Bank Note Reporters cry, "Another broken bank!" "Ten new broken banks!" &c.

Sixteen hundred banks all at Par! Great is the revolution, reformation, improvement, or call it what you please.

If these facts are not kept before the people, so that they may hold their representatives at Washington in check, there will be more currency and bank troubles. The present system is the best that ever has existed in this country. It is not, however, beyond the reach of casualty, and if the currency and bank questions are to become political footballs, then we are sure to have trouble with them.—*Thompson's Bank Note Rep.*

Irish Wit.—A gentleman, dressed in the height of fashion, and who recently arrived at the North Central depot, in Baltimore, from some point north, rushed into the baggage room, and in a peremptory manner, demanded that his baggage be given to him in preference to all other customers. His manner was somewhat offensive, and when informed by a plainly clad but humorous son of the Emerald Isle, that he must have patience and wait his turn, he turned upon the adviser and imparter of knowledge with, "Sir, you're an ass." The honest Irishman gazed at him an instant, and then replied, "And you sir, are an ape; and what a pity it is that when we two were made bastes that ye wasn't made an illephant, so that ye could have yer blasted trunk under your nose all the time."

The Miner.

Prescott, Arizona Territory.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870

Single copies of the MINER can be purchased at the Postoffice.

Gold and Greenbacks.

San Francisco, Sept. 16.—Gold in New York, 1.14. Legal Tenders, in San Francisco, buying, 88¼; selling, 89.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

Our election is to be held Tuesday Nov. 8th, and it is none too soon to consider the subject, and determine what we of Yavapai County will do.

The last Legislative Assembly met at Tucson, on the 10th day of November 1868. Three members of the council and six assemblymen were elected from Yavapai, one only of each house attended the session. Two from Yuma, and one from Mohave, who were elected, did not attend, and there was but a bare quorum in either house.

In 1868 the entire Democratic ticket in Yavapai County was elected—other tickets were in the field however. This fall it was the impression of many prominent men of all parties, that it would be for the best interest of the county to hold a peoples convention, and nominate a ticket composed of those, who if elected, would attend to the duties of their offices. But the Democrats have already published a call for a convention to nominate a Democratic ticket. The convention will probably be held, and a ticket nominated, unless the Democrats are persuaded to refrain in part from so doing.

It has been suggested that it would be proper for the Democratic convention to nominate a ticket for all offices to be filled except members of the Legislative Assembly,—and leave those to a Peoples convention.

This course would probably ensure the election of men who would attend the session. It is two years since the last session, and three since Yavapai county was fully represented in the Legislative Assembly.

If the county desires representation—or the people wish any voice in making the laws under which we are to live, it would seem evident that the best course to pursue would be to nominate a ticket of the best men in the county who would consent to serve, without regard to party, for these reasons, if no others existed.

The present capital of the Territory is at Tucson, nearly 300 miles from the town of Prescott, and more than 1000 miles from the southern line of Yavapai county. The trip from Prescott to Tucson and back, under ordinary circumstances consumes twenty days, and the session of the Assembly may be estimated at thirty days. The mileage paid the members will not pay their expenses on the road. The per diem during the session ($3.00) will not pay their expenses while in Tucson, consequently each member, beside the loss of time, must actually loose some money.

The Democratic party will not elect men and then in the Democratic ranks subscribe the funds necessary to keep the members from actual pecuniary loss. Neither would the Republicans do it, nor can it be expected that either party would help to pay the expenses of members elected by the other.

It certainly should not be asked of any man in either party, that he shall leave his business for forty or fifty days, and pay the deficiency out of his own pocket.

It is folly to suppose at this time, that a full delegation will be willing to take that course if elected by either party. One or two men might be willing, for the sake of the glory, to spend their time and money, but to imagine that nine men in this county will do it, is to consider the Yavapais a tribe of fools. There are always men enough willing, often anxious, to serve their county, or country, in offices that pay well, but when asked to take positions of a different character, they say "not for Joseph."

The people should select men to attend the coming session, and a subscription should be made by the people, to pay their expenses. There is no other fair way to do it, and at this time when there are no party issues at stake, when there are no questions of public interest on which the county is divided in opinion—when there are no conflicting personal interests, it is doubtless the only method by which full representation can be secured.

Letter from Omaha.

[CORRESPONDENCE ARIZONA MINER.]

OMAHA, NEB., August 15th, 1870.

EDITOR MINER.—The Franco-Prussian war is at present absorbing the attention of our people, to the exclusion of all other topics and interests, save the ordinary business of the country—hence, we hear little or nothing of Fenianism, Chinese immigration, President making, and fifteenth amendment results. These are two or three great interests of the country which are ever prominent, and those who are connected with them are the veritable rulers of the country. The European war at the present time, makes the dealers and speculators in bread stuffs, or in food for *man*, and their interests, very prominent, as would be evident to any one who should visit any of the "Corn Exchanges" of Chicago, St. Louis or New York, or who keeps posted in regard to the "bread question." It has come to be seen, by all interested parties at least, that high or low prices are somehow contingent on the war in Europe, and that there is a relation between liberal and copious blood-letting, and the price of corn. Aside from this, I can see no reason why the American people should be very much interested in the upshot of the war, for there is no great principle that concerns humanity, involved in the controversy, as between Napoleon and William, there is not much to choose. Both are tyrants, and not to be trusted. The former may be esteemed an interloper; the latter a legitimate sovereign. And yet we cannot but wish that the former may fail, and the Napoleon dynasty may end. It might not be as well for France, for the nation has been well governed; at least there has been stability, and that is much to such a people. And because of stability the nation has been prosperous, and for this reason the monied and business classes are favorable to Napoleon. A general European war is not desired by our people. Only a set of cormorants of trade would desire to see it.

Since the adjournment of Congress, politicians are quiet, much to the relief of the people, who are becoming convinced that Congress has been engaged in a game of humbug. There was the humbug of squelching out the franking privilege, and the other one of reducing the taxes, while increasing the sum of the expenditures. This latter Judge Trumbull exposed. He said openly, that the bringing in of deficiency bills, at the close of the fiscal year, indicated that the show of economy in cutting down the appropriation bills, had been a mere *pretense*. Mr. Trumbull showed that it cost seven per cent. more to collect the surplus revenue for the first half of this, than the first half of last year, and that the excess of appropriations asked for to collect custom revenue, for the present year, was nearly a million dollars greater than that asked for last year. And so it has been with everything, and in every department. The appropriations are never sufficient, and deficiency bills have become a regular appendage of every appropriation. The fact is, and it will be seen by the people, who will, by-and-by, rise in rebellion against so greedy and unscrupulous a set of scoundrels, that the leaders at Washington are mainly interested to extort from the people, by taxes, their wealth, *and divide it up* among themselves, and their infamous confreres. There is no scheme, however useless, but what has its advocates; from giving money for the project of discovering the north pole, to laying a cable with *ten millions*, which of itself would pay twenty per cent. dividends, without any subsidy. The people have nothing good to expect from their rulers, for such they are, but to lay heavy burdens upon them.

It was my intention to have said something in this letter in regard to railroads, and their influence, but I will reserve it for my next, as this is already too long.

A word or two in regard to this place, and the West generally.

This town is exceedingly dull at present It grew prematurely, and is now passing its era of *stunt*. Omaha has the reputation of being a "smart place." It is, if we may judge from external appearances, for about every other house, and they are mostly wooden, and of the shanty style, is a grog shop, or as they are "signed," *saloon*. The balance seem to be ticket offices, or "real estate" offices. The hotels are first-class in regard to prices, but most execrable in regard to fare. The bridge across the river at this point, is progressing slowly, and at present rates will not be completed in years—if ever. Cast iron tubes for butments have to be sunk over eighty feet to find bed-rock.

Of course every western town expects to be the chosen spot for the Capitol, when it is removed from Washington, as it probably will be. The whole thing of remaining or removal will be determined by money. If those interested in its remaining where it is, can pay more than those who wish it removed, including those who expect to make millions out of the job of moving, it will not budge an inch. There are large interests in connection with its present location, and immense capital East. But the time is not far distant when the West will have not only the numbers, but the wealth also. Its removal is therefore certain, and the only question is one of time, so it seems to me.

Crops in the West are very fine, on the whole. The corn crop promiese to be unusually large. The agricultural interests of the West are in a very prosperous condition, and, should there be a large foreign demand for produce, it will give an impulse to all the interests of the rapidly growing West.

VAGABOND.

WAR NEWS.

London, September 10th.—Special to the Herald—information received at the Prussian Embassy at London, makes it certain that King William has resolved to ignore the revolutionary government in Paris as destitute of all shadow of authority.

In the event of the occupation of Paris he will treat only with the officials recognized by the Emperor Napoleon.

New York, Sept. 11.—A Paris special says the prospects of peace are more favorable. Austria and Russia having consented to negotiate with Germany, begin by insisting on an armistice. Bismark insists, as a preliminary arrangement, that three Prussian army corps be encamped within twenty miles of Paris, to satisfy public opinion of Germany.

Paris, via London, Sept. 11.—Trouchu has given orders to levell all woods in sight of Paris on the enemy's approach. The citadel of Laon surrendered, to save the city from destruction. The Prussians subsequently blew up the fortifications. The Provisional Government, though assailed by the Red Republicans and Orleanists, succeeds admirably. The conduct of the people of Paris is in the highest degree orderly and praiseworthy. Asiatic cholera prevails among the troops besieging Metz. The garrison at Toul still holds out.

Berne, Sept. 11.—The legation left this city for the headquarters of the King of Prussia, to intercede for Strasburg.

Paris, Sept. 11.—Spain has formally recognized the new Republic. Belgium is expected to do so at once.

London, Sept. 11.—9 A. M.—The Empress visited the Prince Imperial at Hastings on Thursday. She is ill.

Paris, Sept. 10.—Shortly after the Prussians entered Laon, the magazine exploded, blowing up a portion of the citadel. The Prussian staff and several hundred soldiers were killed.

Rheims, Sept. 11.—By the official reports of the battle of Sedan, forty-five cannon were taken. The loss of the French in killed, wounded and prisoners, was 140,000.

London, Sept. 11.—A special to the *World* says: Popular demonstrations on a large scale here to-day in favor of the French Republic, and against monarchy at home and abroad.

Paris, Sept. 12.—The Ministry has just made public the following important intelligence:

The Prussians attacked Toul, on Saturday, at 5 o'clock in the morning and persisted until 9 o'clock in the evening, they were, however, constantly repulsed, and many of their batteries dismounted. More than ten thousand Prussians were placed *hors du combat*. At Montmedy, on Thursday, the garrison splendidly repulsed the Prussian, attack.

The Prussians have surrendered Meaux; they have arrived in force at Grecy, and are approaching Noyes le Grande. Paris is cheered this morning by the Prussians insisting on an armistice; also, that the United States had interposed, and sent three guarded dispatches to Berlin It is said that the Prussian advance has been stopped in consequence.

London, Sept 12.—Telegrams from the seat of war, here to day, are a perfect chaos of wild and contradictory statements. The telegraph bureau at Paris begun to refuse private telegrams

The *Times* says: France has been cured of military dictatorship. A stubborn defense of Paris is certain if the city is besieged. The idea that the Prussians will walk in without difficulty is an entirely mistaken one.

New York, Sept. 12—Paris advices of French success at Toul and Montmedy, together with the reported halt of the Prussian advance, led to more activity in the Bourse.

The Prussian army has halted twenty-five miles from Paris, at the special request of Bismarck, to consider the proposition of Russia and Austria for an armistice.

Brussels, Sept. 12.—Italy, Austria and Russia agree in principle and have authorized *Russia to ask Prussia for an armistice.*

A dispatch to that effect has been telegraphed to Berlin, but no answer yet.

London, Sept 12—Six French iron clads were seen off Goodwins to-day. Their course was southwest.

The Berlin official report of the capitulation of Sedan states that the number of prisoners taken was 122,000. The crowd of prisoners has been reduced since the re-opening of the railways, and all the dead on the fields have been buried.

London, Sept. 13—The statement of the Gualois that England demands an armistice, is untrue.

Jules Favre is expected here to-night; if *he asks the English Government to present* terms it will do so, but not if unasked. This intelligence is official.

London, Sept. 13.—A Paris correspondent says that the American recognition is really of but little value, and regarded more as good will without weight.

London, Sept. 14,—Advices from Strasburg are, that the defense is drawing to a close and the surrender is imminent from failure of ammunition and provisions.

The catastrophe at Laon occasions ill feeling against the French, and is considered barbarous, and opposed to all modern warfare

Tours, Sept. 14.—A great number of bridges around Paris were blown up to-day; the woods have been set on fire, and houses likely to offer refuge to the enemy destroyed.

Toul is again bombarded. Firing continued nine hours, and the city was much damaged, but the defense continues.

The Prussians, at the request of Switzerland, have consented to permit non-combatants to leave Strasburg.

Paris, Sept. 14.—Paris journals say they have but little hopes of mediation. It is rumored that Bazaine arrived in Paris, but the report is not confirmed.

Brussels, Sept. 14.—Belgium has not yet received formal notification of the establishment of the French Republic.

London. Sept 14—The following has been received in Paris: Strasburg, Sept. 9. Affairs are in a deplorable condition, and growing worse; the bombardment from the Prussian advance works is incessant and frightful. I shall hold out to the end.

Signed, ULRICH, Commander.

London, Sept. 14—The French blockading fleet has withdrawn from the mouth of the Elbe. Schleistadt has been summoned to surrender. Count Remach returned absolute refusal.

London, Sept. 14—The King prohibits the storming of Strasburg, till possible without too great loss of life.

The third parallel has been completed.

It is confirmed that Bazaine refuses all terms, and it is expected he will be able to cut his way out.

Paris, Sept. 14.—Ulrich, at Strasburg, is at the last extremity, but still continues to resist.

It is positively asserted that Russia and Austria will unite against Prussia, if she insists on annexation of French territory.

Berlin, Sept. 15.—The Provisional Government in Paris would have been accepted by the Prussian Government, if the exactions proposed by Prussia had been assented to. These embraced the cessions of Alsace and Lorraine, and dismantling the French forts on the German frontier. The Provisional Government refused to listen to any proposition for the surrender of French territory. The Prussians will not negotiate with the present Government at Paris.

Prussia proposes, first, to occupy Paris; the regency and Senate of the Corps Legislatiff will then be summoned, who will be expected to name conditions to treat on Prussian basis. When this treaty is signed, Napoleon will be released, and France left free to choose her own government.

VEAST POWDERS

at Fifty Cents per Box, at

D. HENDERSON & BRO'S.

The Apportionment.

It will be seen by the proclamation of the Governor, that the apportionment gives Yavapai county the same representation in the Legislature as we have had before, viz: nine members. Mohave and Pah Ute get two, together. Yuma four, and Pima twelve.

The law required the Governor to issue his proclamation at least two months before the day of election, which will be November 8th. The Governor waited until September 7th, the last day allowed him, and, as at that time no complete census return from this county or Mohave and Pah Ute had been received at his office, the apportionment was based on the official returns from Pima and Yuma counties, which were full and complete. Those returns show the population of Pima to be, exclusive of soldiers and Indians, 4 919; and of Yuma, 1.612. The same ratio of increase since the last census was assumed for the whole Territory, and the apportionment made on the basis of one councilman for 1,200 people, and one assemblyman for 600.

There was every reason why the census returns of this county should have been promptly taken and forwarded, but it was not done, and we are by no means sure that the returns were sent on in time to be included with the other returns from Arizona, in the Washington reports

The Governor acted on the only information he possessed, and although it is generally believed that Yavapai should have one more assemblyman, no one is to be blamed unless it is the marshal and his deputies for delay in taking the census in Pah Ute, Mohave, and Yavapai counties.

Letter from New York City.

[CORRESPONDENCE ARIZONA MINER]

NEW YORK CITY, August 22, 1870

We New Yorkers are beginning to congratulate ourselves upon having had our last *roast* this summer, and to have hope that our melting weather is over, for a week we have had quite comfortable liveable weather and we can fully appreciate it, after having passed through such a summer as the present one. I think we are fully equal to a sojourn in that country, which is said to be separated from Arizona by only a sheet of tissue paper. This comfortable week has caused the Ice dealers to alter their minds respecting the advance in price of that luxury and we are still to be permitted to enjoy it, at $1 50 per hundred instead of $2 00 as was contemplated.

We are in a fair way of having respectable docks for our shipping at last, and if the proposed plans are fully carried out our city can boast of as fine, if not the finest wharves in *the world. On Friday* a dispatch was received from Saratoga Springs, announcing the severe and probably fatal illness of Commodore Vanderbilt, upon its investigation this was proved to be a canard gotten up for speculative purposes, the Commodore is as hale and hearty as ever.

No clue has yet been obtained of the Nathan murderer notwithstanding the Detectives have been at work day and night, the house wherein this horrible butchery took place was sold last week for $70,000.00

Reports from the France-Prussian war, so far are decidedly favorable to the Prussians and many here are of the opinion that the fall of Paris is a matter of but very short time. President Grant has issued a neutrality proclamation

Our amusements are getting to be quite numerous again. At Booth's, Joseph Jefferson appears nightly in his wonderful impersonation of Rip Van Winkle. At Niblos', California's favorite actor, Lawrence Barrett appeared last week in "The Dukes Motto," and this week he appears as "Enoch Arden," the Olympic treats us nightly to a burlesque called "Little Faust," with G. L. Fox, and Mrs. Oates in the cast. Lydia Thompsons Blondes are underlined at Wood's Museum, so you can see this is a poor place to have the *blues*.

Gold continues to range from 17 to 20 and not much selling. W.

Our Foreign Sympathies.

In the search for the reasons which should govern our sympathies in the tremendous struggle which is now going on in Europe, much confusion has been created by a too rigid adherence to mere names. Thus it is said on one side that we ought to sympathize with France, because that nation was our ally in the days of the revolution. But France does not always present the same aspect to us. Monarchical and Imperial France has always been against us—Republican France on our side. It was the republicans of France who lent us aid in the war of the revolution. Napoleon did no more for us than to sell Louisiana, and that not through any particular love, but to further his own ends. And so it was in our civil war. Edward Laboulaye, Emile Girardin, and whatever there was of articulate republicanism in France at that time, sent us words of encouragement across the Atlantic, but France, as represented and controlled by the Imperial Government, was against us. It is a matter of history that the Emperor Napoleon proposed to England the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and failing in that, attempted to appropriate a portion of the assets of a nation which in his opinion was on the verge of ruin. Monroe doctrine now and forever fallen into decay and disaster. The republic which has had the effrontery to declare that it would view any intermeddling on the part of the European powers in the affairs of America, with jealousy, is tottering towards destruction, not able to keep itself together, much less to protect its neighbors; hence it appears that Mexico may be taken with impunity. Immediately France became clamorous for the money owing to her by that nation. To give a foundation to her claim, a Swiss speculator, who had figured up a fanciful debt, was converted into a French citizen. Mexico must be made to pay her just debts.

England and Spain were called upon to unite with the Emperor Napoleon in levying execution. A joint expedition was fitted out for the accomplishment of that curious purpose. In the new era and epoch in which we live, there shall be no more fraudulent debtors among the nations. No national bankruptcy shall be allowed. The rule for the future is "pay up, or subject yourselves to invasion and devastation"—rather a harsh system to establish in this world, it must be admitted—and rather indefensible upon any grounds, but it furnished the pretext which was needed just then. In a short time the Allies discovered that ulterior projects were entertained by the Emperor Napoleon, and they retired as soon as they decently could from the scene. Intrigues were then commenced with the disaffected in Mexico—always a large class, and not wholly destitute of influence; convocation of notables; offer of the unfortunate Crown of the Montezumas to the Austrian Prince, Maximilian; years of bitter warfare; rigid execution of Mexicans for daring to resist foreign domination, and lastly, base desertion of the unhappy individual thus set up, when the Republic of the United States began to furnish evidence that it was not going to pieces; on the contrary, was going to weld itself more firmly together than ever, and maintain its old position and traditions. It will not be necessary here to refer to the tragic termination of that speculation It is not at all likely that the American people should sympathize in any manner with the man who had sought not only to cripple them in the hour of their adversity, but to turn their misfortunes to his advantage.

This, to be sure, is a selfish view of the case, but selfishness in a national sense, may sometimes be patriotism. But there is another and higher consideration—the consideration which we think lies at the foundation of the sympathies in regard to which there is no longer any doubt, and that is that the Emperor Napoleon has in this war been the aggressor. The trouble commenced on Capt. Hohenzollern, but in a most wonderful manner a week afterwards centered wholly on Benedetti, the French Minister to Prussia. There was a Spanish crown in it first—a spanish crown transformed in a few days into an Ambassador with a heavier load of Rhine wine in him than he could decorously carry. It has been the policy of France for ages to keep Germany disunited, discordant—wearing away her strong national life in internal discord But Germany declines to live any longer in fragments mutually antagonistic. She thinks that the world has arrived at that pass when it can stand the great German fact; and whether it can or not, there is a determination to bring it out. We naturally sympathize with the unification of the people. It is God's law on earth. Reigning families and dynasties cannot much longer prevent its general acknowledgement.—*San Francisco Alta.*

GOVERNMENT SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 15th day of October, 1870 at Camp Hualpai, A. T (late Camp Toll Gate), the following property belonging to the United States

SIX (6) HORSES,

no longer needed by Government

Terms of sale cash in United States Legal Tender Notes

Sale to commence precisely at 1 o'clock P M

L L MULFORD,
First Lieut 3d Cav, A A Q M

sept17t5

CARD.

The undersigned will pay the highest market prices for Soldiers' Final Statements Officers' Pay Rolls, Government Vouchers, Gold Dust and Legal Tenders

HELLMAN, TEMPLE & CO.,
Bankers, Los Angeles California.

aug6 3m

NEW BUTCHER SHOP.

I have opened Dunn's old Meat Market, corner Gurley and Cortes streets and propose to keep on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Good Beef, Pork, Mutton and Poultry.

Also, Eggs, Vegetables, etc

J W JOHNSON

Prescott, Sept 1st, 1870.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT.

From this date we are prepared to forward freight from Ehrenberg to Prescott a six cents and to Wickenburg at three and one half cents per pound in gold

J GOLDWATER & BRO.

Ehrenberg, A T, Sept 1st, 1870

PHŒNIX STATION.

Phœnix, Yavapai County, Arizona.

Hay and Grain, and the best of Accommodations for Travelers.

The patronage of the traveling public is solicited.

E K. BUKER

Phœnix, August 20th, 1870

PINE'S HOTEL,

San Bernardino, ... California

This well known hotel is open for the reception of guests at all hours of the day or night. The house has been repainted and re furnished throughout The table is abundantly supplied with the best of everything the market affords, and the sleeping accommodations of the house are excellent

Attached to the hotel is a BAR, well stocked with good Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Also, a BILLIARD SALOON.

A FEED STABLE, where every care will be taken of animals, is also connected with the hotel.

☞ The Arizona and California Stages arrive at and depart from this hotel, and the undersigned solicits the patronage of persons passing to and from Arizona, as well as of the public generally.

C. STARKE.

San Bernardino, Cal, March 26, 1870. apr9

Sale of Condemned Horses.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. Q. M.,
CAMP DATE CREEK, A. T., Sept. 5th, 1870.

The undersigned will cause to be sold, at Public Auction at the Government Corral, at Camp Date Creek, on Monday, Oct. 3d, 1870,

Nineteen (19) Condemned Cavalry Horses.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M Terms, cash in Legal Tender Notes.

FRED H E EBSTEIN,
Second Lieut. 21st Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

sept10 t4

To Beef Eaters.

Prices reduced at the Pioneer Butcher Shop. I will sell beef as low as it can be bought elsewhere in Prescott.

W. N. KELLY.

AZTLAN LODGE, No. 177, F. & A. M.

Regular Meetings of this Lodge on the last Saturday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P M.

Sojourning brethren are fraternally invited to attend.

G. W. CURTIS, W. M.

E. W. WELLS, Secretary.

The Miner.

Local Intelligence.

PRESCOTT. September 24 1870.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

C. T. Rodgers, Agent of the Big Bug Mill Co, reports that the last clean up at that mill gave better results per ton of ore, than any previous run on Eugenia rock. Also that water is again very low, and it is reported that the mill will have to shut down for want of fluid

The Eureka mill on Lynx Creek, has been crushing ore from the Tie Tie, with favorable results. Water is very scarce there also, and the mill has been running only twelve hours in the day for the last week. They are running a bed-rock cut across the creek above the mill, hoping to secure a permanent supply of water thereby.

C Y Shelton ground 3,500 lbs of Vernon ore, in an arastra, last week, and took out $160 as the product. Not as good a yield as previously given by Vernon ore, but as large as was expected, as the ore was taken out by contract, and much sot wall-rock was mixed with the ore

Mitchell, a typo who has lately taken to placer mining on Lynx Creek, came in last Sunday and showed some very rich water worn quartz specimens, taken from the bed of that stream with a rocker. Water having dried up he is prospecting for quartz, and took Brooks, one of the MINER type stickers, back to the hills with him

The Del Pasco Co sent out a pack train laden with provisions and tools, on Tuesday last, and Messrs Rountree, Holstein, and half a dozen other gents went along to see the new mines on the Bradshaw mountains. On Wednesday, Messrs Hogle, Peterson, and others, came in from Bradshaw, and report that no new discoveries of an exciting character have been made. Work on the Del Pasco and the other mines previously mentioned, is being vigorously prosecuted, with prospects as favorable as ever. Quite a community is now living on the mountain, busily engaged in fixing permanent quarters and prospecting

Disappearance

On Sunday evening last there was quite a stir in town by the report that Herbert Vaughan, of the firm of Vaughn and Klusendorf, saloon keepers, had been robbed of $1,600, belonging to the concern. Klusendorf was out in the mountains prospecting, and the story told by Vaughn was, that he had the money up stairs in his bed, that towards night he went up and changed a bar of gold for a customer and the money was all right, an hour after he went up to get change for a $20 bill, and the money was gone.

Vaughn acted strangely, and suspicion was aroused in the minds of many, that he was not badly a loser. This suspicion was confirmed by the fact, that on Wednesday morning Vaughn himself was missing. Klusendorf came home on Thursday, and has taken steps to see if he can find Vaughn and the money in company

BY STAGE.—Hon H H Cartter, from La Paz, Judge John A Rush and Mrs A H Peeples, arrived by stage Thursday night

New Advertisements

Mrs Cedarholm, advertises that she will minister to the sick as nurse and physician. She presents testimonials as to her ability from most respectable persons in San Francisco. Especially is she recommended for her skill in treatment of fevers and rheumatism. Her services is no doubt likely to be in demand.

THREE condemned U S horses are to be sold at Camp Verde at noon September 30th

READ the article headed Incorporation of a Mining Company, on the first page, and then read the company's advertisement, any person can afford to take one share and pay ten dollars a month

BEEF.—Mr Hussey, the agent, in this section, of Messrs Hinds & Hooper beef contractors, has just received a lot of 300 fat cattle at Williamson Valley

DEATH.—Jennie Schultz, who was shot last week by Wm Girtrude, died from the effects of the wound on Sunday last at 4 P M, and was buried on Monday.

Immediately after her death, Girtrude was placed in irons by the Sheriff.

THE Mexicans seem inclined to be a little hostile in Wickenburg. On Saturday night last, a lot of them got on a spree, and, just as Peeples' saloon was closing, they fired several pistol shots through the glass door into the bar, smashing glasses and mirrors. Those inside returned the fire, and next morning a dead Mexican was found in the street, opposite the saloon. The Mexicans made no fuss, and nobody else seemed to care, and so the matter stands.

BUILDING.—The rainy season of summer is over, and now is the time for building. Campbell & Buffum are hurrying along with the addition to their store. Piles of lumber and 75,000 brick are stacked up in the street. Masons and carpenters are busy, and the work goes bravely on

LAW.—A few days since J. M. Sanford, brought suit before Justice Barnard, against Smith & Rutledge, for tools valued at $67 30 delivered to them by him in 1867, also for the value of 250 fence posts alleged to have been appropriated by defendants to their own use without the plaintiffs knowledge or consent. Decision was rendered that by reason of the statute of limmitations plaintiff was not entitled to recover for the tools, and he was charged with costs to $27 00. Judgment was given against defendants for the value of twelve posts at 25 cts. each, and costs of court amounting to a total of $52 95. Notice was given by Attorney for plaintiff, that appeal from the decisions of Judge Barnard would be taken.

A. J. SHANKS arrived in town Thursday evening direct from the mines near Date Creek. He brought in some fine specimens of ore from the Mayflower, and reports the work on that lode progressing favorably. He slew a deer on the road and brought it in with him.

Indian News.

A few nights since, the reds captured a mule near Davis & Taylors cabin on the head of the Hassayampa, and carried off its flesh so clean as not to leave enough for a dogs breakfast, as Davis said. Other animals were tied up at the cabin, but the mule was allowed its liberty

Mr Grant, boss miner at the Eureka, came to town on Sunday, and between the divide and Davis cabin saw three Indians at a distance and for a time thought them prospecting miners. Discovering at length that they wore no clothes, he shot at them, when they beat a hasty retreat. Grant being alone did not pursue them.

J H Lee, who lost 14 cows by Indians last week, has returned from a fruitless pursuit. In company with Lieutenant Ayers and soldiers, he followed the trail to the Verde, where they turned back, it being evident that the reds had got safely into the mountains with the cattle

MASONIC.—The Aztlan Lodge recently sent a party to Ash Creek to disinter the remains of two of the brotherhood, who were killed by Indians in 1867 and buried where they fell. The party returned with the remains of Bridges and Adams, which will be buried in the Masonic burial ground in due time. An account of the trip by one of the party is given in another column

LAKE PECK.—Sometime since Mr Ed Peck, discovered a lake on the east side of the Verde river, and last week, Messrs Pierce, Pace, Arnold and Peck, took a trip up the valley of the Verde, looking for locations for ranches and [illegible] the vicinity of the lake went to it and named it Lake Peck, in honor of the discoverer. They describe the lake as situated about 20 miles above Camp Verde about 1 2 mile long and some 300 yards in width and the present resort of thousands of crane ducks, geese, mud hens and other water fowl. Deer and Antelope were plenty in the vicinity of the lake

Educational.

It is universally admitted that the establishment of public schools is the first and greatest consideration for the development of a new country and in this particular, it is well known that we are behind the age. More than two years ago the writer, assisted by others, commenced efforts to bring about a system of well organized public schools, urging the execution of such school laws as existed in our statutes. And since the passage of a new law by our last Legislature these efforts were repeated, and to the same end, is another means, was introduced the best series of school books extant, viz the Eclectic Series. This was done without any speculative motive, or reward from publishers but entirely for the benefit of the rising generation. However, this effort met with some opposition, but a partial success has followed. Wilson's Series, which were in use, have been crowded out of the Territory, it is hoped, forever. And, as our laws and customs are moulded after and in a great measure, controlled by those of California, I wish to call the attention of our citizens to the commendable action of the Board of Education of that State. At a meeting of the State Board of Education, held at San Francisco, July 12th, 1870, on motion of G W Janes, Esq, McGuffey's New Eclectic Readers were unanimously adopted for exclusive use in the public schools of California. Recommendations of the Eclectic Series were submitted to the Board from over forty County superintendents in the State. These recommendations and [illegible], the convictions of the talented members of the State Board of the superiority of the Eclectic Series, and their great popularity in a majority of the States of the Union, influenced the Board in its unanimous adoption of this most excellent series of books

The Eclectic Series contains all the latest and most popular improvements in modes of teaching, and their adoption into general use cannot be [illegible] by the friends of education. An [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] best, they [illegible] [illegible] style of print bind and finish, make them an ornament on the pupils desk. [illegible] [illegible] uniform set of school books

S C ROGERS

Circular.

In compliance with Circular Order of July 4th, 1870 issued by Major General *Stoneman* commanding the Department of Arizona, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the 21st U S Infantry

Communications requiring action at Regimental Headquarters will be addressed to First Lieutenant *George H. Burton*, Adjutant at Fort Whipple A. T

FRANK WHEATON,
Lieutenant Colonel 21st U S Infantry

The undersigned having been assigned to the command of the Department of Arizona, hereby relinquishes the command of his Regiment to Lieutenant Colonel *Frank Wheaton* 21st Infantry Brevet Major General U S A

In devolving the command upon our distinguished Lieutenant Colonel, the undersigned takes advantage of the occasion, to express the just pride he feels in his Regiment, and to compliment it upon the very unexceptionable record it has made for itself since its organization, as shown in the freedom from trial of its Officers by Court Martial, and even of charges preferred against both Officers and enlisted men and he hopes and confidently trusts, the "Twenty first" will continue to merit its well known reputation under its new Commander

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Colonel 21st U S Infantry

We are pleased to publish the above circular which makes public the fact that the command of the gallant "Twenty first" devolves upon Lieutenant-Colonel Wheaton. The well tried character of the new commander, is a sufficient guarantee that the expressed hopes of Col Stoneman regarding the future of the regiment will not be disappointed

NEW STORE AT PHŒNIX.

We have opened a store near J. W. Swilling's, and intend to keep on hand all kinds of

Groceries,
Provisions,
Dry Goods,
Clothing,

And a General Assortment of Merchandise.

WM A. HANCOCK & CO.

Phœnix, A. T., Sept 15 1870.

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.

JOHN M. BRANAMAN, of Woolsey Valley, offers himself to the voters of Yavapai county, as an Independent Democratic Candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election, and solicits their support. jy16-tf.

New Advertisements.

COSMOPOLITAN MINING CO.,

Attention is called to the articles of Incorporation of this company published in the MINER of September 24. Parties living at a distance who desire to take stock in the company can do so by addressing J P Hargrave Prescott Arizona giving him authority to subscribe to the articles for them and enclosing five dollars per month for each share of stock subscribed for. The number of shares in the company is only one hundred— a large portion of which are already taken—but as no business can be transacted until the whole stock is subscribed we call on parties interested in mines for sale to promptly in order that the organization of the company may not be delayed

HENRY A BIGELOW
For the Corporators

Prescott Arizona Sept 24 1870 1m

MRS. CAROLINE CEDERHOLM,

Physician and Nurse,

Notifies the citizens of Prescott and vicinity that she is prepared to wait on the sick in the capacity of physician and nurse. Having had experience in Europe as well as on the Pacific coast, she feels confident that she can give satisfaction

Office on Marina street in the building occupied by Mrs Garrison as a residence and school house

Prescott, Arizona Sept 23 1870 tf

NOTICE.

Will be sold at Camp Verde A T Friday September 30, 1870 the following condemned U S property viz

Three Horses.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock M. Terms CASH

CHAS MORTON
Second Lieut 3d Cav A A Q M

Camp Verde Arizona Sept 1 1870 2t

CANDIDATE FOR RECORDER.

To the voters of Yavapai County

I hereby announce myself an Independent candidate for the office of County Recorder at the ensuing November Election

EDWARD W WELLS

NOTICE.

Regular meeting of Aztlan Lodge No 177 F & A M at Hall of Aztlan Lodge in Prescott this Saturday September 24 1870—evening at 7½ o'clock. As matters of importance will be brought before the Lodge all members and Master Masons are requested to be in attendance

Sojourning brethren, in good standing are invited to attend

G W CURTIS W M

ED W WELLS Secretary

ATTENTION LADIES!!

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS Just arrived at

D HENDERSON & BROS

W. B HOOPER } San Francisco

{ A H WHITING, New York.

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

ARIZONA CITY, A. T.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

304 CALIFORNIA STREET,

(P O. Drawer 10) SAN FRANCISCO CAL

161 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

(P O Box 2681)

JAS M BARNEY, Arizona City

JOHN S CARR, Arizona

Our facilities for purchasing and arrangements for shipping are fully completed and we now offer THE LARGEST Stock of Merchandise in the Territory comprising all articles enquired for in and sale throughout the Territory

We sell at small advance on cost, thus holding that it is to the benefit of every [illegible] of us—instead of in San Francisco or elsewhere—thereby avoiding the expenses and annoyances of a long and tedious journey and the loss of time necessary to receive their purchases, enabling them to increase their profits with the same or less capital invested

Orders by letter receive our careful attention the same as though the parties were themselves present

In a word we GUARANTEE SATISFACTION in prices quality quantity and assortment of goods

Currency and Bullion received. Latest San Francisco quotations or sold for account of owners as may be desired

HOOPER WHITING & CO

Arizona City A T Sept 1st 1870

JACKSON & BRO.

Bar & Billiard Saloon.

Next door to Campbell & Buffum's Brick Store

Montezuma Street, Prescott.

Contains two of Phelan & Collender's best Billiard Tables and is well supplied with choice Wines Liquors and Cigars

We have recently renovated refurnished and fitted up our Saloon so that it is now the neatest and most pleasant place of resort in Northern Arizona. JACKSON & BRO

Prescott February 1 1870

Pioneer Meat Market.

Granite Street, Prescott.

Constantly on hand

Beef, Pork, Mutton,

Pork Sausages, Potatoes, Onions, &c

WM N KELLY, Proprietor

Prescott November 27 1869

BARNETT & BLOCK,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Tobacco, &c.

WICKENBURG, ARIZONA.

☞ Sells cheaper than any other merchant in Central Arizona. nov20'67.

PIONEER STABLE,

Granite Street, Prescott.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.

First class Saddle and Buggy Teams

All stock in this Stable will be WELL FED and cared for. Plenty of Stable room and a large Corral

Come and see me.

jul3 F. C. AYRES.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE CHIEF DISBURSING OFFICER, NORTHERN DISBURSING DISTRICT, ARIZONA Fort Whipple, A T, Sept. 15th, 1870

Sealed Proposals in Triplicate, will be received at this office until noon on

Friday, October 21st, 1870.

for the delivery of the following named supplies at the several Military Posts in this District, as below specified, viz

CAMP HUALPAI A. T.

Four hundred thousand pounds (400 000 lbs) of Shelled Corn or Barley

Six hundred tons (600) of Hay containing two thousand (2 000) pounds to the ton

CAMP VERDE A T

Five hundred thousand pounds (500 000 lbs) of Shelled Corn or Barley

One thousand tons (1 000) of Hay containing two thousand (2 000) pounds to the ton

CAMP DATE CREEK A T

Two hundred tons (200) of Hay, containing two thousand (2 000) pounds to the ton

The delivery of the above mentioned supplies to commence as soon as the contracts are duly approved or on January 1st 1871 and the delivery thereof to continue thereafter in such quantities from time to time until July 1st 1871, as may be determined or directed by the several Post Quartermasters at the posts mentioned by this office

The corn or barley furnished must be clean merchantable corn or barley of the best quality and delivered in good strong sacks and the hay must be of the best quality which the district affords and delivered at the stack with timber or other suitable material under the stacks to keep the Hay from the ground

All supplies are to be received subject to inspection by the receiving officer and in case of disagreement between said officer and the contractor as to the quantity or quality of the supplies delivered the commanding officer of the post shall appoint a board of officers to investigate and determine the question at issue and the finding of such board approved by the post commander shall be received and taken as the final adjustment of all the differences

Proposals must be made separately for each article and for each post and proposals will be received for any reasonable portion of the supplies required at either of the posts

All proposals must be made in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement (a slip cut from this paper) attached thereto and all successful bidders will be required to give bonds equal to fifty (50) per cent of the amount of any contract that may be awarded them as a guarantee for the faithful performance of the same

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee, from two or more persons (whose solvency is certified by a Clerk of a Court of Record) setting forth that they will in the event of its acceptance give ample bond and security for fulfillment of contract in case an award is made in favor of the bidder

The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given

In case of firms making proposals the name of each individual member of the firm must be written in full as well as the firm name

Prices must be written and also expressed in figures and will be stated in U S Legal Tender Notes

Payment will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States for the purpose and at the date or dates of the delivery of the articles if funds are on hand if not on hand proper receipts will be given by the receiving officer and payment made as soon thereafter as funds may be received for that purpose

Proposals to be enclosed in an envelope and indorsed—"Proposals for Corn or Barley" or for "Hay" to be delivered at "Camp Hualpai" "Camp Verde" or "Camp Date Creek" and directed to the undersigned

It must be distinctly understood that the quantities above mentioned are the quantities that will probably be required but that the exigencies of the service may require a moderate increase or a considerable diminution of the quantities

Proposals must be made subject to the conditions of this advertisement and will not be considered unless the persons—or firms—making them are present in person, or by attorney at the opening of the bids

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved

No contract made under this advertisement will be considered in force until approved by the Department and Division Commanders

C W FOSTER,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster
Chf Disb Officer North'n Disb Dist Arizona

sep17t6

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Ordering a General Election Throughout the Territory

To all Whom it may Concern

Whereas under an Act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An Act to confirm the apportionment and amend certain laws of the Territory of Arizona" approved March 23 1870 it is provided that there shall be held throughout the Territory on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy an election for members of the next Legislative Assembly and for all Township County and District officers and for Delegate to the Forty Second Congress of the United States and

Whereas it is further provided in said Act that it shall be the duty of the Governor to order such election by proclamation at least not less than two months previous to said election

Now therefore I A P K Safford Governor of the Territory of Arizona in pursuance of the duty enjoined upon me do hereby order a General Election to be held upon the day prescribed in said Act to wit November 8 1870 and I do designate the following offices to be filled at said election viz

A Delegate to the Forty Second Congress of the United States

Nine (9) Members of the Territorial Council and eighteen (18) Members of the Territorial House of Representatives as follows

The County of Pima four (4) Members of the Council and eight (8) Members of the House

The County of Yuma one (1) Member of the Council and three (3) Members of the House

The Counties of Mohave and Pah Ute combined one (1) Member of the Council and one (1) Member of the House

The County of Yavapai three (3) Members of the Council and six (6) Members of the House

Also in each County three (3) Supervisors a Sheriff District Attorney County Recorder County Treasurer County Surveyor, two (2) Coroners, and a Public Administrator

Also in each Election Precinct in each of said counties, one and not more than two (2) Constables and two (2) Justices of the Peace and in each such Precinct containing a population of more than eight hundred persons to be ascertained by the Probate Court, one additional Justice of the Peace

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of said Territory at Tucson this Seventh day of September A D 1870

[L. S.]

A P K SAFFORD

By the Governor
COLES BASHFORD
Secretary of Arizona Territory

MAGNOLIA BREWERY

AND SALOON,

Wickenburg, Arizona Territory.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public and his old friends that he is now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of

LAGER BEER,

For Wholesale and Retail, in Bottles or Kegs.

THE SALOON is well supplied with excellent Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., and contains

Two Good Billiard Tables.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

m14'68 A. H. PEEPLES, Proprietor.

☞ All Kinds of STATIONERY at BARNARD & CO'S

Miscellaneous.

Governor's Apportionment Proclamation

To all Whom it may Concern:

Whereas, under an Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act to confirm the apportionment and amend certain laws of the Territory of Arizona," approved March 23, 1870 it is provided that an election shall be held in said Territory on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and

Whereas it is made the duty of the Governor, by said Act to declare by proclamation, at least two months previous to said election, the number of members of each branch of the Legislature to which each county or district of said Territory shall be entitled.

Now, therefore in pursuance of the duty so enjoined upon me, I, A. P. K. Safford, Governor of the Territory of Arizona, do hereby proclaim the following apportionment of members to the ensuing Legislative Assembly to which each county or district is entitled, viz:

The County of Pima, four (4) Members of the Council and eight (8) Members of the House.

The County of Yuma, one (1) Member of the Council and three (3) Members of the House.

The Counties of Mohave and Pah Ute together, one (1) Member of the Council and one (1) Member of the House.

The County of Yavapai, three (3) Members of the Council and six (6) Members of the House.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of said Territory, at Tucson, this seventh day of September, A D 1870

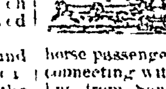
[L. S.]

A. P. K. SAFFORD.

By the Governor
COLES BASHFORD,
Secretary of Arizona Territory.

ARIZONA STAGE LINE.

La Paz to Prescott.



Regular Weekly Trips, by Stage, with the Mail, will be made between La Paz and Prescott. A four-horse passenger stage will leave La Paz every Saturday, connecting with the the stages on the California end of the line from San Bernardino arriving at Wickenburg on Mondays and at Prescott on Tuesdays. Passengers returning will arrive at La Paz on Fridays, connecting with the stage for California that departs Saturday morning.

☞ Packages, &c., forwarded on reasonable terms

JAMES GRANT, Contractor.

Prescott October 2 1869

D. HENDERSON & BRO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Tinware, Glassware, Crockery, Mining and Farming Tools, Paints, Glass, Oils, Putty, Stationery, Cutlery, Confectionary, Perfumery, Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, Medicines, Children's Toys, Fireworks, &c.

They particularly invite the special attention of Farmers to their AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, consisting of all kinds of

Plows, Cultivators, Double Shovel Plows, Seed Sowers and Wheelbarrows,

Also, of the trade, to their

Fine Stock of Liquors,

All of which they will sell lower than any other traders in Central Arizona.

Give them a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

D. HENDERSON & BRO.

Prescott, August 13, 1870.

TO QUARTZ MINERS.

I have made arrangements to have assays of Gold and Silver ores correctly made and will receive samples expenses paid by mail or express enclosing ten dollar greenback and return certificate by mail.

GEO T S CURTIS,
Care CHAS S EATON, 138 Montgomery St.,
aug27t6 San Francisco.

STORAGE AND FORWARDING.

Parties in Wickenburg, Prescott, and other interior points are notified that I have at the Ehrenberg Landing, a large adobe warehouse, with good shingle roof, and am prepared to receive and forward goods of every description at as low rates as any other parties engaged in the business.

J. M. BRYAN.

Ehrenberg A T Sept 1st 1870

JULIUS SEICK,

PROFESSIONAL HAIR DRESSER,

Jackson's Building,

Montezuma Street, Prescott.

☞ Shaving and Shampooing performed with skill.

aug6 m3

NEW HARNESS SHOP

Montezuma Street, Prescott,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, etc, made and repaired.

Bring on your work, as I am prepared to do it well, for reasonable prices.

aug13-tf F. GOTHOLD.

For Sale or Rent.

THE AMERICAN RANCH, situate in Round Valley, near the junction of the La Paz and Fort Mohave Roads, nine miles west from Prescott, together with the stock, farming implements and houses thereon

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, on the premises

J. H. LEE.

American Ranch, August 12, 1870 aug13tf

JUST RECEIVED.—A fine lot of Virginia Tobacco of the following brands. Belle of Virginia, Antelope Navy, La Pinta, Consuello, Gold Bars, Atlantic Cable Twist, Golden Flake Chips—chewing. Orinoko, Champion, Amber Flake, Sun Peal, Shower of Pearl—smoking

No more "Poor Tobacco" at our place

jul3 G. W BARNARD & CO.

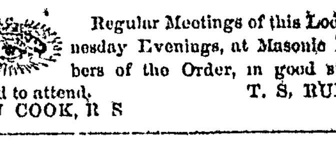
I. O. O. F., ARIZONA LODGE, NO. 1,

Regular Meetings of this Lodge on Wednesday Evenings, at Masonic Hall. Members of the Order, in good standing, are invited to attend.

T. S. RUFF, N. G.

E J COOK, R S

WARM AND COLD



At OTTO'S New Shaving and Hair Cutting Saloon,

Montezuma Street,......Prescott, Arizona.

☞ Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., in the most approved manner

THEODORE OTTO.

☞ A full supply of all the **Patent Medicines** At Dr. KENDALL'S Pioneer Drug Store

The Miner.

CHILDREN.

Nothing, perhaps, strikes a stranger with more surprise, on arriving in Prescott, than the great number of healthy and joyous children that he sees at every turn. And it is surprising to us, who have been here from the start. These children were nearly all born here, native Arizonians. And a healthier, heartier set of little fellows were never seen. They do not seem to be afflicted with the many diseases that carry off the little ones in other countries, for very few of them die. In fact, if my memory is not at fault, only two white children have ever died in Prescott or the region roundabout. Our fine mountain air, excellent water, and other influences combined, tend to produce a type of physical beauty and perfection, rarely seen in any other country. The boys are great, hearty, robust, full-chested specimens of young America, overflowing with life and vigor from the start. But it is not of the boys that we desire to speak, particularly, in this article. They are well enough, and are made for the rough and tumble of the world. Butt i is of the girls, the dear, beautiful little girls, that we would speak. Big girls are very interesting too, sometimes. And we confess to a weakness, if weakness it is, in the way of admiration towards a glorious piece of ripe femininity in this neighborhood. But what in all the earth is so transcendently beautiful as a bevy of sweet, joyous, happy little girls? In the beautiful language of the poet Montgomery:

"We hold it a religious duty,
To love and worship children's beauty;
They've least the taint of earthly clod,
They're fresher from the hand of God."

See them with their lovely smiling faces, wending their way to school, or on Sunday in their neat and clean attire,-going to or returning from Mrs. Turner's excellent Sabbath school. Such a picture of health and beauty is nowhere else to be seen this side of the "shining shore." They need not the chemist's art to beautify their complexion, for nature has painted her own roses on their cheeks. See the round, plump forms, and the full, expanded chests, observe the queenly gait, betokening the straight, well-rounded limb. See the soft and beautiful light beaming from their radiant eyes, telling of a pure and stainless soul within. And here is the beautiful maiden, in that most critical period of her life, between childhood and womanhood, as Longfellow beautifully expresses it:

"Standing with reluctant feet,
Where the brook and river meet,
Maidenhood and childhood fleet.

Hear'st thou voices on the shore,
Which our ears perceive no more,
Deafened by the cataract,s roar?

See'st thou shadows passing by,
As the dove with startled eye,
Sees the falcon's shadow fly?

Oh, thou child of many prayers,
Life hath quicksands, life hath snares,
Care and age come unawares.

Like the swell of some sweet tune,
Morning rises into noon,
May glides onward into June.

Keep through sorrow, wrong and ruth,
On thy heart the dew of youth,
On thy lip the smile of truth."

Beautiful girls! How pleasant it would be if you could always remain children. But that cannot be. Life with its trials, its sorrows and disappointments is before you, and you cannot expect to escape them all. May good Angels guard you on your way, until you are transplanted to that happy land where the inhabitants never grow old, and the flowers bloom forever. W. J. B.

THE YO SEMITE.—A Lady writing from the East describes her horse-back ride to Yo Semite Valley, as follows: "Had any one told me before I started that I should be seen riding my horse astride into the Yo Semite, whatever the ties of blood between us, all friendly intercourse between that person and myself would have been temporaly suspended. When one, more venturesome than wise, suggested a man's saddle for me, I curdled him with the remark—"May I inquire if you take me for a natural fool?" I decided that the combined forces of the universe should not entice or compel me to do such violence to every womanly instinct. But I came to it. Extremity of physical torture brought me to it. I shifted my position voluntarily, and retained the new. An experienced rider may keep her seat going over the rough mountain trails, but even so, a side-saddle is merciless to your horse. He needs his full poise and strength for every step. You need to keep your foot firm in your stirrup—your weight, of necessity, falls to one side—your horses back becomes sore, his joints strained, and ten to one, he fall with you, or quietly lies down. If you are not an experienced rider, let me charge you by all means, take a gentleman's position on your saddle. It may be embarrasing—you will doubtless experience the sensation of convicted shop-lifters every time you meet anybody; but rather suffer the pangs of mortification than those of dissolution. I am convinced, had I retained my side position I should have required twelve baskets for my remains, and never known what killed me."

A countryman, who had never paid more than twenty-five cents to see an exhibition, went to a New York theatre one night to see "The Forty Thieves." The ticket-seller charged seventy-five cents for a ticket. Passing the pasteboard back, he quietly remarked, "Keep it mister; I don't want to see the other thirty-nine," and out he marched.

THE people of San Diego live on climate, harbor, and railroad, and with all that, grow poor; Los Angeles people live on good American bread, made at the American Bakery, and grow fat.—*Los Angeles Star.*

Buckskin Joe in Chicago.

We were favored this morning with a visit from a celebrated Indian scout by the name of "Buckskin Joe." Joe is fresh from the plains—is dressed in a suit of ornamented buckskin, and is apparently as mild a mannered man as ever scuttled a ship or scalped an Indian. Joe brings with him forty-one scalps as trophies of his peculiar merit, and these he is taking to his father, whom he left fifteen years ago for a life on the frontier. They will be nice things for the babies to play with, Joe thinks.

The estimate of the Indian Character held by Joe is a little at variance with that set down in the dictionary. He ays the In lian is a gentle, inoffensive, amiable, and harmless creature—particularly—after he has been brought under the sight of Joe's rifle at two hundred yards. He says this process changes the whole character of a wild Indian in the twinkling of an eye, and it is chiefly after this transformation that he begins to respect and love him. He says it is perfectly wonderful, the difference there is between the scalped and unscalped Indian; and he recommends, in language a little more remarkable for force than elegance, that the government should send to the border a regiment—not of soldiers—Joe has a great contempt for these—nor of Quakers—Joe has little faith in the efficacy of prayers—but of sharpshooters, like himself, who will bring home for the "babies" to play with, such evidences of their good works as the forty-one scalps exhibited in token of the saving efficacy of powder.

Of course we don't endorse Joe's views, but we respect them. Joe knows what he is talking about; and that is what the philanthrophists do not.—*Chicago Post.*

Joe would find a warm welcome in Arizona, and a chance to add a few more scalps to his assortment.

Josh Billings' Prayer.

From tew menny friends, and from things at luce ends, Good Lord deliver us!

From a wife who don't luv us, and from children who don't look like us, Good Lord deliver us!

From snaix in the grass, and from snaix in our boots, from torch lite processions, and all new rum, Good Lord deliver us!

From pack peddlers, from young folks in luv, from old aunts without money, and kolera morbus, Good Lord deliver us!

From welth without charity, from pride without sense, from pedigree worn out, and from awl rich relashuns, Good Lord deliver us!

From newspaper sels, and from pils that fisik, from females who faint, and from men who flatter, Good Lord deliver us!

From virtue without fragrance, from butter that smells, from nigger camp meetings, and from cats that are courting, Good Lord deliver us!

From old folk's secrets, and from our own, from megiums and wimmin kommittees, Good Lord deliver us!

From polyticians who pra, and from saints who tipple, from ri koffi, red herin, and awl grass widders, Good Lord deliver us!

From folks who won't laff and from them who giggle, from tite bootes, easy virtue, and ram mutton, Good Lord deliver us!

THIS is the pure undiluted English for 'Jordan's a hard road to travel:' Perambulatory progression in the pedestrianary excursion along the far-famed thoroughfare of fortune, cast up by the banks of the sparkling river of Palestine, is indeed attended with a heterogeneous conglomeration of unforeseen difficulties.

THE papers say that Wm. H. Seward, the venerable statesman, is about to start on a voyage around the world. Hope he will abandon this foolish notion, come to Arizona and run for Delegate to Congress. The MINER would support him. If that would not suit him, we will give him an "easy" position on the paper, that of collecting old accounts.

THE French and Prussian blood-letting frolic has caused a split in a New York family. Husband liked frog; wife crout, and that let both of them out. Sacre, blitzen, were the words spoken at parting.

ARIZONA BREWERY AND SALOON

Next Door to the Post Office.

Excellent Lager Beer,
Of our own manufacture,

Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Always on hand, and for sale.

JACKSON & BRO.

Prescott, October 2, 1869.

PIONEER BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

GRANITE STREET, PRESCOTT.

On hand and for sale, an excellent assortment of Ready-Made BOOTS, etc., for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gentlemen.

Boots, shoes, etc., made to order Repairing promptly attended to Prices reasonable. JOHN LAUGHLIN.

PLAZA FEED AND SALE STABLE.

Goodwin Street, Opposite Plaza.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

THE undersigned, having purchased the Stable of J. D. Monihon, would respectfully inform the public, that they intend keeping constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the lowest rates, for *Cash.*

☞ Team, Saddle and Pack Animals always on han for sale or hire.

GIDEON BROOKE,
JACOB LYNN.

Prescott, October 24, 1868.

☞ HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
At Dr. Kendall's Pioneer Drug Store.

☞ PURE COD LIVER OIL,
At Dr.

Prescott Advertisements.

PIONEER DRUG STORE.

Prescott, **Arizona.**

On hand and for sale,

Hall's Balsam for the Lungs
Townsend's Sarsaparilla
Ayers' "
Bristol's "
Hall's "
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
" *Ague Cure,*
Osgood's India Cholagogue,
Brown's Jamaica Ginger,
Perry Davis's Pain Killer,
Goodale's Catarrh Remedy,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers,
Dr. Devine's Pitch Lozenge,
Keating's Cough "
Jayne's Patent Medicines,

And, in fact, a full assortment of all the Patent Medicines usually found in drug stores.

Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Perfumery,

And a large supply of Dispensing Medicines.

N. B.—Physicians' prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. G. D. KENDALL.

☞ Dr Kendall's office—In rear of Drug Store.

Prescott, April 24, 1868.

That's a Fact.—What's a Fact?

THAT THE

NEW YORK CHEAP STORE

Is the Only Store in the Territory that Receives Goods Direct from New York.

By this arrangement, the proprietor saves the enormous tariff usually levied by San Francisco merchants, and is thereby enabled to sell goods cheaper than any other merchant in Arizona.

I have on hand,

Henry's Improved Rifles and Cartridges
Colt's Revolvers, Holsters and Belts,
Percussion Caps, Flasks, Pouches,

A Large Stock of

Boots, (including Rubber Boots,) Shoes, Hats, Socks, Cooking Stoves, Axes, Nails, etc., etc., together with a large stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Suitable for this Market.

☞ Call and see for yourselves

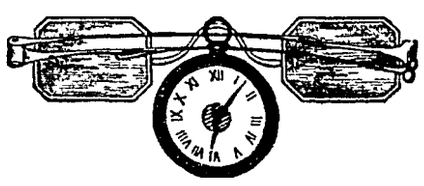
LEVI BASHFORD.

Prescott, March 20, 1869

L. B. JEWELL & Co.,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

South side of Plaza, Prescott.



Have on hand, for sale, a fine assortment of

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

☞ Jewelry, of all kinds, made to order. Repairing done with care and promptness. au7

QUARTZ MOUNTAIN SAW-MILL.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of

All Kinds of Lumber,

For Building purposes, and for Mills and Mining

We keep constantly on hand, at the mill, on Groom Creek six miles from Prescott, and at the yard, in town, large quantities of lumber, for sale at the following prices, in gold

Good merchantable, at mill, ... $40 00 per M
Clear, 60 00 " "
Ten dollars, additional, at yard.

No departure from these prices.
No sales made except for money or accepted orders.

A. O. NOYES,
GEO. CURTIS.

Prescott, March 5, 1870. sep17'67

E. J. COOK,..... ..... ED. F. BOWERS

COOK & BOWERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions,
Clothing, Dry-Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
Crockery, Clocks,
Iron, Nails, Quicksilver,
Tobacco Cigars, etc.,

Are prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash.

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley Streets

Prescott, Arizona. [je27'68

PACIFIC BREWERY,

MONTEZUMA STREET,

Next door to the MINER Office, Prescott.

GOOD LAGER BEER,
Liquors and Cigars,
Always on hand and for sale.

As we brew our own Beer, and take great pains to make it O K, lovers of the healthy, strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and trying our medicine.

JOHN RAIBLE,
PHILIP SHEERER.

" October 5, 1867.

Prescott Advertisements.

THE

LARGEST AND BEST

Assortment of Goods

Ever brought to Prescott, is now on hand at

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM'S

— Consisting of

GROCERIES,	PROVISIONS,
WINES,	LIQUORS,
TOBACCO,	CIGARS,
CLOTHING,	DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS,	SHOES,
HARDWARE,	TINWARE,
GLASSWARE,	CROCKERY,
MINING TOOLS,	FARMING TOOLS,
PAINTS,	OILS,
GLASS,	PUTTY,
STATIONERY,	CUTLERY,
CONFECTIONERY,	PERFUMERY,
GUNS,	PISTOLS,
AMMUNITION,	MEDICINES,
TOYS,	FIREWORKS,

&c., &c., &c.

☞ We can fit and suit anybody and everybody, in anything and everything, at all times, at

REASONABLE PRICES.

JOHN G CAMPBELL,
W. M. BUFFUM.

Prescott, July 17, 1869.

WORMSER & WERTHEIMER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Liquors, Crockery, Hardware, Farming and Mining Implements, etc.,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THEIR OLD pioneer friends and the public generally to their new and splendid assortment of goods, recently purchased, by one of the firm, in San Francisco, and now on hand at their store in Prescott.

Give us a call and see for yourselves. We are *not* selling for ruinous prices; our motto is and has been, "Live and Let Live."

Merchants, farmers, miners and others, wishing to purchase goods, would do well to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere

M WORMSER.
A WERTHEIMER

Prescott, Arizona, February 1, 1870 my16'68

HERBERT BOWERS,

Post Trader, Fort Whipple, A. T.,

Has recently replenished his stock of

Groceries, Provisions, Can Fruits, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.,

He, also, keeps constantly on hand and for sale, the following articles, all of which are manufactured at his Agua Frio Mill, 20 miles east from Prescott

Flour, Graham Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Bolted Corn Meal, Bran and Shorts

The flour is as good as the best imported California, of which it takes precedence in this market.

Prices Reasonable.

Call and examine for yourselves.

H. BOWERS, Post Trader
Fort Whipple

mar26

ORIENTAL BAKERY AND SALOON

Next door to the Miner Office.

FRESH BREAD, PIES AND CAKES,
Always on hand.

GOOD BOARD,

Furnished by the Week, Day, or Meal, at the following prices:

Per Week . ... .Sixteen dollars, currency.
Single Meals . . .. One dollar "

Oysters, Sardines, etc.,
Served in good style, at all hours.

Good Lager Beer Wines, Liquors and Cigars, kept constantly on hand, for the accommodation of customers.

DAN HATZ, Proprietor.

Prescott, December 18, 1869.

D. P. FOSTER,

(Successor to Gray & Co.,)

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Etc.

Has put down prices, and will deal fairly with all who see fit to patronize him.

Place of Business—Gray & Co.'s old stand, east side of the plaza, Prescott.

apr23-tf

PRESCOTT LODGING HOUSE.

Second Story of Jackson & Bro's Building, Montezuma Street, Prescott.

Clean, comfortable BEDS furnished by the Week or Night.

mar19 NEWTON COLE.

Miscellaneous.

EHRENBERG.

J. GOLDWATER & BRO.,

Wholesale Dealers In

Dry-Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Grain, Groceries, Provisions, etc.,

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that they are now located at the new

TOWN OF "EHRENBERG,"

Where they are prepared to receive merchandise, for storage or transportation, free of charge.

EHRENBERG is situate on the east bank of the Colorado river, seven miles below La Paz, at the best and most convenient landing on the river, and is connected with the principal towns of the interior by good wagon roads.

The benefits to be derived by shipping goods via Ehrenburg are, *a saving of five dollars per ton,* and less handling of goods.

Freight to Wickenburg, four cents from the landing.

All merchandise consigned to us, either for storage or transportation, will be attended to with care and despatch.

For further particulars, inquire of

J. GOLDWATER & BRO.,
Commission and Forwarding Agents,
Ehrenburg, Arizona

sep18'69tf

NOTICE.

ANAHEIM LIGHTER COMPANY

From and after this date, CHAS. R JOHNSON is our duly authorized Agent and General Superintendent.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

F. KORN,
Secretary Anaheim Lighter Co.

Anaheim, July 15, 1870.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS!

Great Reduction in Freight.

ANAHEIM LIGHTER CO.

The undersigned is now prepared to receive freight at the Anaheim Landing, to be forwarded to any part of the State or Arizona

The low rate of Lighterage offers Great Inducements to shippers of merchandise to Lone Pine, Cerro Gordo, San Bernardino and Arizona Territory.

Shippers will please send Bills of Lading by Steamer, and mark goods care of Anaheim Lighter Co

CHAS R. JOHNSON, Agent.

Anaheim, July 15, 1870. aug6 3m

NOTICE.

To all Whom it may Concern:

The undersigned under the name and style of "The Phœnix Ditch Company," hereby give notice that they have this day claimed five thousand (5,000) inches [to be measured under two inches pressure] of the waters of Salt River, to be taken from said river at a point about three-fourths of a mile above the head of the ditch owned and used by the Swilling Irrigating Canal Company, and immediately below the rocky point that there reaches to the river, which said location was selected by J W. Swilling and Thomas Barnum about one year ago The undersigned also claim right of way for their Irrigating Ditch, along the line selected and cleared by said Swilling and Barnum, to the old acequia or ditch sometimes called the Montezuma Ditch, and thence, along the centre of said old ditch, its whole length, claiming fifty feet on each side. And the said Phœnix Ditch Company give further notice that they intend to commence work upon said ditch on or before the 10th day of August, 1870.

J. W SWILLING.
THOMAS BARNUM,
J T ALSAP,
Phœnix Ditch Company.

Phœnix July 1, 1870 aug6 3m

At a meeting of the Phœnix Ditch Company, held August 11 1870 John Smith and A Barnett were admitted to shares and it was agreed to claim 5,000 inches of water additional to that already claimed And it was ordered that notice thereof be given by publication in the Arizona MINER J T ALSAP, Secretary

NOTICE.

To all Whom it may Concern:

The undersigned, under the name and style of the SALT RIVER DITCH COMPANY, hereby give notice that they have this day claimed Forty Thousand Inches, to be measured under two inches pressure, of the waters of Salt River to be taken from said river at a point about five miles above the crossing of the McDowell and Florence road, on said river and opposite a red mountain on the south side of said river We also claim the right of way for said ditch to a point opposite the middle of the north side of the Little Maricopa Mountain We also claim one hundred feet on each side of said ditch, and the entire length of said ditch.

And the said Salt River Ditch Company further give notice that they intend to commence work on the said Ditch on or before the 25th day of December, A D. 1870. Said ditch to run on the south side of said river

N L GRIFFIN,	JOS W KNOTT,
CALVIN JACKSON,	A. B SMITH,
JOHN WASSON,	A P K SAFFORD,
JACOB MILLER,	S SHOUP,
JESSE JACKSON,	C. A LUKE,
S JACKSON,	B. C. BAIN.

Salt River A T, August 22d, 1870. aug27

NOTICE.

Shares in the Swilling Irrigating Canal Company are indebted to said company on assessments duly made by the Directors thereof as follows

Name of owner	No. Shares,	No C'ft,	Am't.
L. J. F. Jager,	12,	9,	$175.00 currcy
L J F Jager,	13,	9,	175.00 "
James McDaniles,	9,	7,	225.00 "
Chas. C Cusker,	7,	5,	245 00 "
Frank Francis,	37,	30,	125.00 "

And notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that unless settlement be made with the Secretary of said company, at his office at Phœnix, Yavapai county, Territory of Arizona, on or before the first Saturday in October, A D 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., the above mentioned shares will, at the said time and place, be offered for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

No bid will be received for a less amount than the indebtedness of the share offered, with five per cent. added thereto for advertising and costs of sale.

By order of the Company,
JOHN T. ALSAP,
Secretary Swilling Ir. Can. Co.

Phœnix, July 2, 1870. aug6 3m

POSTLE'S RANCH FOR SALE CHEAP.

A farm of 160 acres, good arable land, situate in Chino Valley, about 22 miles north of Prescott, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a large, fine adobe dwelling-house, flouring mill, corral, outhouses, etc. The land can at all times be irrigated, and the mill run, by water, which is carried all over the place in ditches. Upon the place are several thousand young and thrifty trees. The range for stock cannot be excelled. Persons thinking of purchasing can gain full information by calling at the store of Campbell & Buffum, Prescott, A. T., or at the premises. jy30-tf

ISAAC H. LEVY,

Dealer in General Merchandise, and General Commission Merchant,

San Bernardino, California.

Merchandise forwarded to any part of Arizona, with promptness and despatch.

Gold-dust, Legal Tenders, and Soldiers Final Settlements, bought.

Office of the Arizona Stage Line, No. 1 Jackson Block, corner of Third and Grafton streets.

San Bernardino Cal., August 27, 1870.